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THE HISTORY OF THE Life, Bloody Reign and Death OF QUEEN MARY,

Eldeſt Daughter to *H.* 8.

CONTAINING

A true Account of her Birth, Education, Coronation and Marriage, the Beheading the Lady *Jane Gray* and her Husband, the Dukes of *Northumberland* and *Suffolk*, &c. with their Speeches at their Execution: the ſeveral Impriſonments of Queen *Elizabeth*, and her Remarkable Speeches and behaviour in her Confinements: *Wyatt*'s Rebellion, the Siege and taking of *Calais* by the French, *&c.*

ALSO

An Account of the Martyrs that ſuffer'd Death during her moſt Cruel Reign, *viz.* Arch-Biſhop *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, *Lattimer*, *Hooper*, *Bradford*, and about 200 more Men and Women, and one new born Infant, who were all Burned: With the moſt Remarkable Paſſages and Speeches during their Sufferings, and their laſt dying Words. Likewiſe a Relation of Bloody *Bonners*, and other Popiſh Cruelties.

Faithfully Collected and Seaſonably Published for a Caution againſt Popery.

Illuſtrated with Pictures of the moſt Conſiderable Paſſages, Engraven on Copper Plates

London, Printed for *D. Browne* at the Black-Swan without *Temple-Bar*, and *T. Benskin* in *S. Brides* Church-yard, *Fleet-ſtreet*. 1682.

BRITISH MUSEUM

TO THE

Proteſtant Reader.

THE Hiſtory of the Reign of this Popiſh Queen is Collected and Publiſhed for the uſe and beneſit of Proteſtants, to eſtabliſh them in their Religion againſt Popery: Hereby they may anſwer all the ſpecious aud fair pretences of the Papiſts by inſtances of their Blowdy and foul practices, and of their cruel uſage of the Proteſtants, when they had power over them: herein alſo are examples of the Bleſſed Martyrs Courage and Conſtancy in their Holy Profeſſion, even unto and in death, to Animate and Encourage others to follow them in the undaunted Profeſſion of the ſame Holy Truths for which they ſuffered: And to ſay with a Poor woman burned in this Queens Reign (upon ſome Popiſh enſnaring Queſtions being put) although I cannot talk for Chriſt, yet I can dye for Chriſt, which ſhe ſoon after (with great

great cheerfulneſs) did: Theſe being the deſign and uſe of the Book, I need ſay nothing farther to recomend it to all that deſire to live and dye Proteſtants, but that they do by a ſerious Reflection upon their many Cruelties, beware of the ſnare they dayly lay to ſwath Innocent Blood, and their reſtleſs endeavours to bring us once more under Popiſh Tyranny, from which let every good Chriſtian implore Almighty God to deliver us.

THE

THE HISTORY Of the Life AND Bloody Reign Of Queen *MARY* of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, &c.

QUeen *Mary*, eldest Daughter to King *Henry* the Eighth, by his first Wife Queen *Katherine* of *Arragon*, Daughter to *Ferdinando* the fifth King of *Spain*, was Born at *Greenwitch* in *Kent* on the Eleventh day of *February*, in the Year of our Lord 1518. Queen *Katherine* her Mother before her Marriage to *Henry* the Eighth, being Widdow *Dowager* to Prince *Arthur* his elder Brother, who Deceasing before his Father King *Henry* the seventh, the King to prevent the return of her Dowry which was very

very conſiderable, ſo wrought, that ſhe was given in Marriage to his ſecond Son, *viz. Henry*, who afterwards was King by the Name of *Henry* the Eighth, and was Divorced from her, as ſhall be briefly handled in due time and place. At the Birth of this Princeſs, though a great number of the Nobility and Gentry were then at Court, there was not obſerved to be thoſe expreſſions of Joy as were uſual at the Birth of the eldeſt Daughter of ſo great a King, which ſome ſay was hindered by the news of the Death of the Queens Father who dyed about that time, but others (as many learned men of that Age well obſerved) attributed it to a Divine Impulſe that ſecretly wrought in the minds of men, poſſeſſing them with a fear, ſhe was rather given for a Scourge to this Nation, then for a Bleſſing, which afterwards was ſadly verified, as by her Reign will appear: yet was ſhe Baptized with all imaginable Grandure & Ceremony. The pompious Ceremonies of her Baptiſm according to the Rites of the Church being over, the King her Father to expreſs his Joy for the Birth of his Daughter, and the better to ſhew the ſplendor of his Court, which then had three Queens in it,

it, *viz.* the Queen *Dowagers* of *France* and *Scotland* his own Sisters, and Queen *Katherine* his Wife, Mother to the Lady *Mary*, ordained several solemn Exercises and Sports, as *Justs*, *Tilts*, and *Turnaments*, wherein many Dukes, Earls and Lords, performed things extraordinary, but for the most part the King bore away the Prize; being not only strong of Body, but excellently well skilled in feats of Arms, as appears at large in the History of his Reign. After this the Lady *Mary* was committed to the Countess of *Salsbury's* tuition, to be educated at his Manor of *Greenwitch*, till she were of convenient years to partake of the Splendor and Gallantry's of the Court, who instructed her in what was fit to accomplish so great a Princess, but above all, in the superstitious Errors of the Romish Church, to which the Queen her Mother had wholly devoted her: this may be one main reason why she was so zealous in propagating and maintaining the Romish Religion to the last; for 'tis usually observed, whatever we are throughly perswaded of in our Infancies, that we for the most part passionately affect and promote ever after, and hardly can be perswaded to Relinquish.

As ſoon as ſhe came to years of diſcretion, though ſhe had a great Train allotted her, and all the pleaſures that this Life can be capable off, as to worldly Pomp, yet ſuch was her diſpoſition, that ſhe would often wiſh her ſelf in a Nunnery amongſt the Nuns; ſaying, that they lived a more contented Life in their poor Cells, then Princes in the height of their Glory: *Stephen Gardiner* Biſhop of *Vincheſter* She elected to be her Ghoſtly Father, who (being a great Enemy to the Proteſtants or Goſpellers as they then called them, and much ſought the ſhedding of their Blood) no doubt to ſecure the Popes footing in *England*, did all he could to confirm her: And it is remarkable, that once he being demanded by her what he thought of the State and Condition of thoſe People that were without the pale of the Holy Church, meaning the Church of *Rome*, his anſwer was, that they would Infallibly be damn'd, and Periſh everlaſtingly, for that there was no Salvation but in the Communion of that Church of which the Pope was (as being Chriſt's Vicar) the Head. Adding, that it was not only dangerous to converſe with them, but a mortal Sin to ſpare any of them, if advantage might be had over them,

them, it being pleasing to God to destroy them as obstinate Hereticks; which pernicious Counsel (as soon as She had power) She put in practice, when She came to be about eleven Years of age, the Bishop of *Baion* Embassador from the *French* King, came over into *England* to demand her in Marriage for the Duke of *Orleance* his Masters second Son, that by such means the Differences that had happened between the two Crowns might be ended, but many affirm it came to no conclusion, by reason the Lords of the Council and the rest of the *English* Nobility would by no means consent to the Marriage, objecting, that She being his only Daughter, and Heir apparent to the Crown, might by this Marriage occasion *England* to become subject to a *Frenchman*, whose Kingdoms being larger in extent, might in the right of the said Lady bring it under subjection; but amongst other things that he had given in charge, he made a semple, whither She was Legitimate, seeing that She was Daughter to Queen *Katherine* of *Arragon*, who as you have before understood was Widdow *Dowager* to Prince *Arthur*, upon which the Treaty of Marriage broke off, the King being much

displeased or disturbed at the motion, but whether the former occasioned the breach, or that the latter really touched the King with a scruple of Conscience, as himself alledged it did, or whether he took hold of it as the best advantage or opportunity to make way for a new Love, is not certain, though it hath occasioned various discourses; but certain it is, that the King sent to all the Universities in *Europe* that were of any note to be satisfied herein, who for the most part concluded the Marriage to be unlawful, whereupon he sent to the Pope to sue out a Divorce, but the Pope not willing to do any thing till he knew the Queens mind in that affair, sent over Cardinal *Campeus* to be joyned in Commission with Cardinal *Wolsey*, and gave them as his Legates, full power to determine the matter, but after the Queen appealed to the See of *Rome* he revoked their Power secretly, and advised them by his Letters to dispose the King to transmit the Suit unto the Court of *Rome*, and there to follow it by his Procters, and that it might be determined in no other place; upon this the Cardinals were backward in the bringing the busines to a determination, although the

King

King had ſummoned a High Court of Judicature at his Pallace in *Black-Fryers*, where the King was ſeated and the Queen likewiſe appeared, the Cardinals, the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury* and ſeveral others ſitting as Judges: the Queen having her Counſel aſſigned her when the Court was ready and prepared, the King ſitting under a Cannopy of State, after Silence made, was called by the name of *Henry* King of *England*, &c. to come into Court, &c. to which he made anſwer, and then the Cryer was commanded to call the Queen by the name of *Katherine* Queen of *England*, &c. who without making any anſwer, came and caſt her ſelf at the Kings feet, and deſired him to do her Juſtice, for that She was a poor Woman and in a ſtrange Country, far from her Friends or Relations, and therefore could have no indifferent Counſel, in fine, She appealed to the See of *Rome*, reſolving not to ſtand to any other determination then what the Pope ſhould think fit, and thereupon departed the Court and would never after that appear in any Court, though She was divers times cited, upon which the Suit having paſſed through divers Courts, at laſt the King expected

Judgment ſhould be given according to the due Courſe of Law, and accordingly he came himſelf to hear Sentence pronounced. When as the proceedings being all in Lattin, and all men grew big with expectation, at length the Cardinal *Campeus* ſtarted up and declared that he could not, neither would he paſs Judgment until he knew the Popes further pleaſure, and ſo he diſſolved the Court to the great diſpleaſure of the King, alledging, he had power ſo to do as being the Popes Legate, *&c.* and after having taken his leave, packed up his trinkets and departed for *Rome*; notwithſtanding the King after much Coſt and Labour had that Marriage pronounced Illegal, and afterwards Married *Ann* Daughter to Sir *Thomas Bullogen*, Viſcount *Rochford* after the Solemnization of which, *Katherine* Mother to the Lady *Mary* was ordered to be called Princeſs *Dowager*, and under that Title continued in *England* till her Death: And thus much by way of Digreſſion, that we may the more fully demonſtrate that Queen *Mary*'s Title to the Imperial Crown of *England*, was not ſo undoubted as ſeveral Catholicks of our age will have it; for that Divorce occaſioned her no ſmall trou-

ble

ble, as will appear in her Reign: But now we find nothing memorable relating to her, during the Reign of her Father King *Henry* the Eighth, but only that She was God-Mother to her Brother, who was after King of *England* by the Name of *Edward* the Sixth, and with her as God-Fathers ſtood the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Duke of *Suffolk*. But to proceed in the Year 1536. Her Mother the Princeſs *Dowager* Dyed at *Kimbolton* upon the eighth of *January*, recommending the Care of the Lady *Mary* to the King's goodneſs, and now to be brief, the King himſelf dying, though a conſiderable while after her, *viz.* in the Year 1546. Left it as his Laſt Will and Teſtament, that his Son *Edward* ſhould immediatly upon his Deceaſe, be Crowned King, &c. and by reaſon of his being under Age, he appointed ſeveral of the Nobility, to the number of ſixteen, to be Executors of the ſame, and to be aiding and aſſiſting to Him with their Counſels during his Minority, and that if he dyed without Iſſue, the Crown to deſcend to the Lady *Mary*, the Series of whoſe Life and Reign is the Subject of this Treatiſe, She failing of Iſſue, the Lady *Elizabeth* to ſucceed her;

all which fell out accordingly: King *Edward* being about nine Years old at the Death of his Father King *Henry* the Eighth, and coming to the Crown, by the Inſpiration of Heaven (as we may truly ſay) in the three firſt Years of his Reign, gave Popery ſuch a blow, that without the aſſiſtance of a Popiſh Succeſſor, it could never have recovered in *England*, beginning where his Father left off, to the great joy of all good Chriſtians, though to the no ſmall Grief of the Lady *Mary*, who during this Reign, which continued but ſix Years five Moneths and eight Days, withdrew her ſelf from Court, and would not be there unleſs upon extraordinary occaſions, as well knowing this good King had a great averſion to Popery, both in its pernicious Principles and Practices, and ſtrove what in him lay, both by fair Speeches and Threats, to convert her from her Superſtitious and Idolatrous Tenents: but all proved Ineffectual; nor were his Letters few that he ſent to Her upon that account, the which when he perceived, would work nothing in her, he was reſolved to try yet another Experiment, which was to take away her Popiſh Chaplains, and ſtrictly commanded that the

Maſs

Maſs ſhould not be ſaid in her Chappel, nor ought of the Romiſh Ceremonies uſed, but that the Doctors of the Proteſtant Church ſhould diſcourſe with her about her Religion, and endeavour her Converſion; but all this prevailed not, for She utterly refuſed to converſe with any unleſs of the Church of *Rome*, and prevailed with ſeveral Biſhops and Noble-men, highly in Favour with the King, to entreat his Majeſty to give her free Tolleration, which he hardly conſented too; for although they preſſed him, and as it were wearied him out with their Importunities, yet he abrogated ſeveral particulars in the Maſs, and allowed Her only one Chaplain, ſaying, he loved Her as his Siſter: but he could not love the Religion She profeſſed, and thereupon, when he found himſelf to decay, and was informed he ſhould hardly recover that Sickneſs, (which moſt affirm was a Conſumption: ſome attribute the cauſe of his Sickneſs to Grief for the Death of his Unckle, ſome to Poiſon, by a Noſegay of ſweet Flowers preſented to him as a great Rarity on New-years day) he cauſed to aſſemble ſeveral of the Biſhops and Nobles, and for the ſake of Religion recommended to them the Lady

Jane

Jane, eldeſt Daughter to *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk*, and Couzen to the ſaid King, and willed them to Elect her Queen, and ſwear fealty to her; which they for the moſt part, if not all of them promiſed, and ſet their hands to certain new Orders for the eſtabliſhing the ſaid Lady *Jane*, who was thereupon Married to the Lord *Gilford Dudly*, fourth Son to the Earl of *Northumberland*: ſo the ſecond day after the Death of the aforeſaid King; the Lords being Aſſembled at the Court then holden at *Greenwitch*, ſent for the Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, and ſix of the Aldermen of the ſaid City, with ſeveral Merchants, and the heads of Companys, who attending accordingly, they were given to underſtand the Kings Death, and how by his laſt Will and Teſtament, which was then produced, the King had Inſtituted and ordained the aforeſaid Lady *Jane* to ſucceed him in the Realms of *England* and *Ireland*, and all other Dominions and Dependancys thereunto belonging, and therefore to eſtabliſh Her in the Throne, they thought it neceſſary to require their aſſiſtance, to which they as readily conſented; ſo that on the ninth day of *July* 1553. She was by the ſound of Trumpets

Trumpets, and the voice of the Herauld, proclaimed Queen, the Lord Mayor and the Lords of the Counsel being present. All this while the Lady *Mary* was at her Mannor of *Honesdon* in *Hereford-shire*, where having received the certain news of the Kings Death, and how the Lords of the Counsel determined to deprive her of the Crown, by putting the Kings last Will and Testament in Execution; She posted with all speed to her House of *Keningal* in *Norfolk*, there to gather what Forces She could, resolving to take possession of the Throne by force, if fair means could not prevail; but being advised by her Friends, She wrote this following Letter to the Counsel, to try how they stood affected.

A Letter of the Lady Mary's *sent to the Lords of the Counsel, wherein She claimeth the Crown as due to her by right of Succession, upon the Death of King* Edward *her Brother.*

MY Lords, we Greet you well, and have received sure advice that our deareſt Brother the King, our late Soveraign, is departed to God's Mercy, which news, how it is wofull to our hearts, he only

only knows to whoſe Will and Pleaſure we muſt and do humbly ſubmit us and all our Wills: but in this ſo lamentable a caſe, that is, to wit, now after his Majeſties Death and Departure concerning the Crown and Governance of this Realm of *England*, with the Title of *France*, and all things thereto belonging that hath been provided by Act of Parliament, and the laſt Will and Teſtament of our dear Father, beſides other circumſtances advancing our right, you know the Realm and the whole World knoweth as in the Records and Roles appeareth by the Authority of the King our ſaid Father, the King our ſaid Brother, and the Subjects of this Realm; ſo that we verily believe there is no true Subject that is, can or will pretend to be ignorant thereof, and of our part we of our Selves have cauſed, and as God ſhall aid and ſtrengthen us, we ſhall cauſe our Right and Title in this behalf, to be publiſhed and proclaimed accordingly, and albeit this ſo weighty a matter ſeemeth ſtrange, that our Brother dying on Thurſday-night laſt paſt, we hitherto had no knowledg from you thereof, yet we conſider your Wiſdom and Prudence to be ſuch, that having often

ften among you debated, pondered, and ell weighed this preſent caſe of our ſtate, with your own Eſtate and the ſtate of the Common-Wealth, and all ur Honours, we ſhall and may conceive reat hope and truſt, with much aſſurance your Loyalty and Service, and there- re for the time Interpret and take things ot for the worſt, and that you yet will ke Noble-men, work the beſt, never- heleſs we are not ignorant of the Conſul- ations to undoe the proviſions made for ur Preferment; nor of the great Bands nd Forces which you have prepared and re aſſembled; by whom and to what end God and you know: Nature can fear ome evil, but be it that ſome conſidera- ion politick, or whatſoever thing elſe hath moved you thereto, yet doubt you not my Lords but we can take all theſe your doings ingratious part, being alſo ready to remit, and fully pardon the ſame, with that freely to eſchue Blood-ſhed and Ven- geance againſt all thoſe that can or will intend the ſame; truſting alſo aſſuredly, you will accept this Grace and Vertue in good part as appertaineth, and that we ſhall not be forced to uſe the Service of others, our true Friends and Subjects,

which

which in this our just and rightfull Cause God in whom our whole Affiance is, shall send us, wherefore my Lords, we require and Charge you, and every of you, that by the Allegiance you owe to God and us, and to no other, for the Honour and Security of our Realm, only Imploy your Selves, and forthwith upon the receipt hereof, cause our right Title to the Crown and Government of this Realm to be Proclaimed in our City of *London*, and such other places, as to your Wisdom shall seem good, and as to this case appertaineth, not failing hereof, as our trust is in you, and this our Letter signed with our own Hand shall be your sufficient Warrant, given under our Signet at our Mannor of *Keningal*, the ninth of *July*, 1553. Upon the Receipt of this Letter the Lords held a debate, till at last they agreed to write an answer as followeth.

The Letter of the Lords of the Counsel to the Lady Mary, *sent to her at her Mannor of* Keningal.

MAdam, We have received your Letter the ninth of this Instant, declaring your supposed Title, which you judge your self to have to the Imperial Crown

Crown of this Realm, and all the Dominions thereto belonging. For Answer whereof, this is to advertize you, that for as much as our Soveraign Lady Queen *Jane* is after the Death of our Soveraign Lord King *Edward* the Sixth, a Prince of most Noble Memory, Invested and Possessed with that just and right Title of the Imperial Crown of this Realm, not only by good Order of old ancient good Laws of this Realm, but also by our late Soveraign Lords Letters Pattents, signed with his own Hand, and sealed with the great Seal of *England*, in presence of most part of the Nobles, Counsellors, Judges, and several other Grave and Sage Persons, assenting and subscribing to the same, we must therefore as most bound in Duty and Allegiance, assent unto her said Grace, and to none other, except we should, (which faithful Subjects cannot) fall into grievous and unspeakable Enormities; wherefore, we can no less doe, but for the quiet both of the Realm and you also, advertize you, that for as much as the Divorce made between the King of famous Memory, King *Henry* the Eighth, and the Lady *Katherine* your Mother, was necessary to be had

had both by the everlaſting Laws of God, and alſo by the Eccleſiaſtical Laws, and by the moſt part of the Noble and Learned Univerſities of Chriſtendom, and confirmed alſo by the ſundry Acts of Parliament, remaining yet in their force, and thereby you juſtly made Illegitimate and Unheritable to the Crown Imperial of this Realm, and the Rules, Dominions, and Poſſeſſions of the ſame, you will upon juſt conſiderations hereof, and of divers other cauſes lawful to be alledged for the ſame, and for the juſt Inheritance of the right Line and godly Order taken by the late King *Edward* the Sixth, and the greateſt Perſonages aforeſaid, ſucceaſe by any pretence to vex and moleſt any of our Soveraign Lady Queen *Jane* her Subjects from the true Faith and Allegiance due unto her Grace, aſſuring you, that if you will for that reſpect ſhew your ſelf quiet and obedient (as you ought) you ſhall find us all, and ſeveral ready to doe you any Service that we with Duty may, and to be glad of your quietneſs to preſerve the Common-State of this Realm, wherein you may be otherways grievous unto us, to your ſelf and to them, and thus we bid you moſt heartily well to fare. *From*

From the Tower *of* London, *this ninth of* July, *Subſcribed.*

Your Lady-ſhips Friends, ſhewing your ſelf an obedient Subject.

THomas *Canterbury*, the Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*, *John Bedford*, *William Northampton*, *Thomas Ely* Chancellor, *John Northumberland*, *Henry Suffolk*, *Henry Arundel*, *Francis Shrewsbury*, *William Pembroke*, *Cobham R. Richard Huntington*, *Darcy*, *Chenie*, *R. Cotton*, *John Gates*, *William Peeter*, *William Cecil*, *John Cheek*, *John Maſon*, *Edward North*, *Robert Bows*, all theſe being of the Counſel, and ſeveral of them left Executors of the Teſtament of the Deceaſed King.

The Lady *Mary* having received this Letter, and by it perceiving how the Lords were bent to ſtand by the Lady *Jane*, not thinking her ſelf ſafe at *Keninzal*, with all ſpeed removes to *Fremingham* Caſtle, there to gather what Forces ſhe could, as now reſolving to try for the Crown by force of Arms, She being there, ſeveral as well of the Nobility as Gentry reſorted to her, profering her their Aid and Service

Service to eſtabliſh her in the Throne, upon proviſo no alteration in Religion might follow, to which ſhe with many ſolemn proteſtations made anſwer there ſhould not; but afterward, coming to the Crown ſhe gave them to underſtand, that the Members were not to rule the Head, and that there was no Faith to be kept with Hereticks, which ſhe made good to a tittle in the Series of her Bloody Reign.

The Lords hearing that She aſſembled Forces, thought fit to diſperce them before they came to be ſtrong enough to attempt any thing, whereupon the Duke of *Suffolk*, Father to Queen *Jane*, was appointed to muſter the Souldiers of the Guards, and ſuch others as could be ſpeedily raiſed, and march againſt her: but the Queen with tears beſought them that her Father might ſtay with her; whereupon the Duke of *Northumberland* was pitched upon as a man fit for that Service, being a great Souldier, renowned in War, and therefore as they alledged, the better able to undertake the enterprize; of this, the Duke being advertized at firſt, made ſome Scruples of the firmneſs of their Fidelity, in ſtanding by him; but they promiſing to hazard their Lives and

Fortunes

rtunes in the Queens cauſe, the Earl of *rundel* ſaying, he deſired nothing more en to have ſpent his Life at the Dukes et, if it had been his lot to have gone ith him: yet all theſe fair promiſes pro- d but words; for they afterward left m to his ill Fortune, as will appear reafter; yet the Duke being a man of eat Courage, upon their ſo ſolemn pro- eſtations undertook the enterprize, and fter he had made a long Speech to them, dmoniſhing them to be faithful, and not o ſwerve from what they had underta- en; for if they did, he doubted not but God would revenge it, if not then, yet in ime to come; ſo taking leave of the Queen, and recommending her to them, e departed to his Army, which Muſtered n *Durham* Pallace-Yard, and putting on his Armour ſet forwards, having ſeveral Carts loaden with Ammunition, and ſix Field-Pieces drawn by Horſes: his Com- miſſion for his Lieutenancy of the Army was ſigned by the Counſel, and a Warrant under the Broad Seal of *England*, and in his company the Lord *Gray* and ſeveral other worthy Perſons. One thing of the Dukes ſayings is remarkable; for paſ- ſing through *Shore-ditch* with his Forces, the

the people flocked to ſee him, whereupon he ſaid to the Lord *Gray* who rode on his right hand, *my Lord, the people preſs to ſee us, but not one bids us God ſpeed*; the ſame day Sir *John Gates* came after him with more Forces; but the Dukes commiſſion being Limited, ſo that he could do nothing without the continual advice of the Counſel firſt had, he was obliged to take ſhort Marches, which was the occaſion of his utter loſs; for the Lady *Mary* remaining at *Fremingham* Caſtle, and hearing what had paſſed, ſent to the Nobility and Gentry to come to her aſſiſtance, whereupon the Earl of *Suſſex*, *Oxford*, *Bathe*, Lord *Wentworth*, Sir *Thomas Corn-Wallis*, and ſeveral others reſorted to her, bringing with them a great number of their Tenants, and others of the Commonners, for relying upon her promiſe of not altering the Religion eſtabliſhed by King *Edward*, a great number were willing to take part with her, and above all the *Suffolk*-men, to whom ſhe likewiſe made the ſame promiſe, that no Innovation in Religion ſhould be by her made or ſuffered; but many of them at the coſt of their Lives, found afterwards to the contrary; for as Mr. *Fox* obſerveth, ſhe burnt

burnt and put to death more of that Country for Religion during her Reign, than of any other in *England*, ſo fatal was the belief of her promiſes to them: much about that time the Lord *Windſor*, Sir *John Peckham*, Sir *Robert Drury*, Sir *Edward Haſtings*, raiſed the Commons of *Buckingham-ſheir*, to whom Sir *John Williams*, afterward Lord of *Thame* joyned, as likewiſe Sir *Leonard Chamberlain* with the chief power of *Oxford-ſheir*, and out of *Northampton-ſheir* came Sir *Thomas Treſham*, and a great number of Gentlemen from other places, whoſe Names are too tedious to recite all of them, Marching with their Forces to offer their Service to the Lady *Mary*, who ſtill continued in *Suffolk*: but upon this good ſucceſs, ſhe finding her power dayly to encreaſe, thought fit by the advice of her Counſel to ſet forward towards *London*; but upon ſecond conſideration did not at that time, nor as it is commonly obſerved does on good Fortune happen, but another follows hard at its heels; for ſix men of War being appointed by the Counſel to Cruze before the mouth of *Yarmouth*, to ſecure the Lady *Mary*, if ſhe ſhould endeavour to fly by Sea, were by ſtreſs of weather forced into

that

that Harbour, just at the time Colonel *Jeringham* was raising Forces there for the Lady *Mary*; who demanding of the Captains whether they would serve her, but they refusing it, he so dealt with the Sailors, that they mutined against them, vowing to throw them over-board if they consented not, so that they were forced to come forth their Ships, and with them brought several pieces of great Ordinance, beside a number of stout Seamen: upon the news of this good success, the Lady *Mary* was over-joy'd, and now fully determined to meet *Northumberland* and give him Battel; Of which the Duke being advertized, sent Letters to the Counsel then sitting in the *Tower* of *London*, with all speed to send him more Forces, with a convenient supply of Ammunition, and other necessaries to accommodate the Army under his Command, giving them to understand how powerful the Enemy was, and what their Motions; but could have no return suitable to his expectation; for the Lords finding by experience that the greatest part of the Kingdom favoured the Lady *Marys* Cause, they now began to consult for their own safeties, not regarding their promises to the

Duke

Duke, who then was at *Bury*. They fell to new Counſels, and after a long debate, concluded to proclaim her Queen in the City of *London*, and thereupon Proclamation was iſſued forth, and ſhe accordingly Proclaimed Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, and of the Churches of *England* and *Ireland*, Supream Head, at which the Lord Mayor and his Brethren were aſſiſting, and that the proceedings in this affair ſhould appear more ſplendid, and be the better accepted, a Proceſſion was ordained to Saint *Pauls*, and ſeveral Hymns ſung; the firſt perſwader to this was the Earl of *Arundel*, who out of ſuſpition that *Northumberland* had a deſign to govern the Kingdoms in effect, the Lady *Jane* being his Daughter in Law, he bitterly inveigh'd againſt him, and layed open all the practiſes he uſed to perſwade the late King to diſ-inherit his Siſters, and Eſtabliſh the Crown upon the Lady *Jane*, who he had cauſed to be Married to his fourth Son, whereby the right Line was perverted, and the Succeſſion turned out of its proper courſe, which he ſaid, ought by no means to be ſuffered, but rather to be oppoſed; and if by his perſwaſion they had

had unadviſedly conſented to it, yet now it was convenient to retract ſuch their proceedings, and by an early ſubmiſſion, ſeek the Queens Favour, which was the only way to avoid the impendent danger; by theſe and ſuch like expreſſions, he brought them to his purpoſe, and after him the Earl of *Pembrook* ſigned the Proclamation; who laying his hand upon his Sword (by which he ſignified his reſolution to defend the Lady *Marys* Cauſe) all the Counſellors preſent ſigned it; this was done in *Baynards-Caſtle*, for at their requeſt the Duke of *Suffolk* had permitted them to depart the *Tower*; as ſoon as the Proclamation was ended, they ſent ſeveral companies to take poſſeſſion of the *Tower*, and to command the Duke of *Suffolk* to render himſelf, who upon hearing what had paſſed, all his great hopes, which had almoſt tranſported him beyond himſelf, vaniſhed into Air, and made his Spirits flag, when entring his Daughters Chamber, he forbad the farther uſe of Royal Ceremonies, admoniſhing her to be content with her return to a private Fortune; to which, with a compoſed countenance, ſhe made this reply, Sir, I better brook this Meſſage, than my forced advance-

advancement to Royalty, out of Obedience to you and my Mother, I have grevioufly ſinned, and offered violence to my ſelf; now I do willingly, as obeying the motions of my Soul, reſign the Crown, and endeavour to ſalve thoſe faults committed by others, if at leaſt ſo great an Error may be ſalved by a willing relinquiſhment, and an ingenious acknowledgment. This ſaid, ſhe departed more troubled at the danger ſhe had run into, by being over-perſwaded, than for the laying aſide her Royal inſigns of Majeſty.

The Duke her Father thinking now no time to dally, haſted to the Counſel, and with his own hand ſubſcribed the decree; the Proclamation being Publiſhed the nineteenth of *July* 1553. with great applauſe. The Lords of the Counſel ſent to certifie the Duke of *Northumberland*, who was then returned to *Cambridge*, what had been tranſacted, deſiring him likewiſe to ſubſcribe to the decree, and diſmiſs his Army: but he underſtanding how things were carried; before the Arrival of their Letters, the better to extenuate his offence, and if poſſible, to extricate himſelf from thoſe dangers wherein he was ingaged; he himſelf, for want of a Herauld,

had proclaimed Queen *Mary* in *Cambridg*, where in a counterfeit joy he caſt up his cap with the ſincerer Multitude, and then diſmis'd his wavering Army, which was reduced to a ſmall number; for many of the Lords who had hitherto followed him, upon the ſuddain alteration of affairs, paſſed over to Queen *Mary*, where charging the whole Enterprize upon the Duke of *Northumberland*, as Authorized by him, upon their ſubmiſſion, they were Pardoned. The Lady *Jane* having as on a Stage for ten days, only perſonated a Queen, was committed to ſafe Cuſtody, and the Ladys who had till this time waited on her, were commanded to repaire to their reſpective homes, likewiſe the Lord *Guilford Dudly*, Husband to the Lady *Jane*, a little before Queen *Marys* Arrival, was ſent Priſoners to the *Tower*.

The Duke being quit of his Forces, and finding himſelf forſaken of thoſe who promiſed to partake in his Fortunes, having ſmall hopes of obtaining a Pardon, prepared to fly, but not knowing whither, whilſt he lingered, was ſeized by the Guard of Pentioners (whoſe Captain was Sir *John Gates*) ſaying, that *it was fit they ſhould*

ſhould excuſe themſelves from the Imputation of Treaſon by his Teſtimony: but while they were thus diſputing the matter until it had like to have come to blows, Letters came from the Counſel, commanding every man to repair peaceably to his own home, laying down their Arms, *&c.* upon the ſight of which, the Duke was ſet at liberty, and might have made his eſcape, but neglecting it, he continued there till the next morning; when juſt as he and the Earl of *Warwick* were about to take Horſe, the Earl of *Arundel* arrived from the Queen, whom when the Duke beheld, he went to meet him, and falling on his knees, diſired him to be good to him for the love of God, conſidering that he had done nothing but by the conſent of him, and the whole Counſel; to which the Earl reply'd, I am ſent hither by the Queens Majeſty, and in her Name I do Arreſt you of high Treaſon, and I obey it my Lord (ſaid the Duke) and beſeech you to uſe mercy towards me, you knowing the Caſe as it is; my Lord, reply'd the Earl, you ſhould have ſought for mercy ſooner, I muſt do as I am commanded, and thereupon he committed him to the charge of his Guard, and with him

were apprehended the Earls of *Warwick* and *Huntingdon*, the Lord *Ambroſe* and *Henry Dudly*, Sir *Andrew Dudly* Brother to the Duke, Sir *Thomas Palmer*, Sir *John Gates*, his Brother *Henry Gates*, and Doctor *Edwin Sands*, who on the twenty fifth of *July* were brought to *London*, and in a ſhort time after their Arrival committed to the *Tower*; but the Earl of *Huntingdon* was in a ſhort time ſet at liberty, as likewiſe his Sons the Lords *Ambroſe* and *Henry* obtained their pardons, the latter being afterwards killed with a ſhot at the Battail of St. *Quintines*, but the former out-living Queen *Mary*, was by Queen *Elizabeth* created Earl of *Warwick*, Sir *Andrew Dudly* having firſt received ſentence of Death, was likewiſe pardoned, together with Doctor *Edwin Sands*, Vice Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, who had by *Northumberland's* command, openly in the Pulpit, Impugn'd Queen *Marys* Title, in the Favour of the Lady *Jane*; but being a man of excellent parts, notwithſtanding the ſhort warning he had to prepare his Sermon, ſo well mannaged it, that he not only pleaſed the Duke, but did not diſpleaſe the *Marian* Party, who were not want-

wanting then to obſerve him; yet was he continued in Priſon a whole Year before the Interceſſion of his Friends could obtain his pardon, which obtained, he had not long enjoy'd his Liberty (ſuch is the Malice of Satan againſt thoſe that profeſs the truths of Chriſt) but *Gardiner* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* and *Bonner*, (rightly ſtiled the Bloody) Biſhop of *London*, conſpir'd by ſundry means to take his Life, yet notwithſtanding eſcaped, almoſt by miracle, into *Germany*, where he continued till the happy Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, who upon his return, created him Biſhop of *Worceſter*; from which See he was tranſlated to that of *London*, and afterwards to the Arch-Biſhoprick of *York*, he being a man of ſingular Piety, Learning, and Wiſdom; nor were his Iſſue leſs famed for the like Endowments. On the twenty ſixth of *July*, the Marqueſs of *Northampton* (afterwards condemned and pardoned) Doctor *Redly* Biſhop of *London* (who two Years after was burned at *Oxford* by the procurement of *Gardiner*, *Bonner*, and others) and the Lord *Robert Dudly* (that great Earl of *Leiceſter* under Queen *Elizabeth*) were all brought from Queen *Marys* Camp and committed to the *Tower*: on the

twenty ſeventh of the ſame Month the Duke of *Suffolk*, Sir *Roger Chumly* chief Juſtice of the Kings-Bench, Sir *John Cheek* late Tutor to King *Edward*, Sir *Edward Mountague* chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, *&c.* the Duke being at the end of four days ſet at Liberty, but the reſt not till the third of *September* following.

Now Queen *Mary* being at *Wainſted*, on the thirtieth of *July*, the Lady *Elizabeth* accompany'd by a great Train of Nobility and Gentry, and attended by ſeveral Ladies (her Train conſiſting, as reported, of near a Thouſand Perſons) ſet forwards from the *Strand*, and ſo through *London*, to meet her, and to Congratulate her happy ſucceſs in the vindication of her Title to the Crown; when on the third of *Auguſt*, the Queen having diſmiſſed her Army, which conſiſted not of above thirteen Thouſand, attended by all the Nobility that were her Followers, ſhe came to *London*, through which ſhe paſſed to the *Tower* with all imaginable Grandure, where were preſented to her kneeling the Duke of *Norfolk*, *Edward Courtney* Son to the Marqueſs of *Exeter*, Beheaded by *Henry* the Eighth in the Year 1538, *Gardiner* late Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and *Ann* Dutcheſs

Dutcheſs of *Summerſet*, which when ſhe beheld (and that *Gardiner* in the Name of the reſt had made a Congratulatory Oration) ſhe raiſed them from the ground, ſaying, *theſe are all my own Priſoners*, and kiſſing every of them, ſhe gave Orders for their preſent diſcharge, and ſoon after reſtored *Courtney* to all his Fathers Honours, and reinveſted *Gardiner* in his Biſhoprick of *Wincheſter*, and on the twenty third of *Auguſt* following, made him Lord *Chancellor* of *England*, though in the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, he had ſign'd to the Divorce of Queen *Katherine*, and wrote a Book to juſtifie the lawfulneſs of the Kings proceedings; ſo that it may plainly be diſcerned, ſhe rather fixed her Revenge upon ſuch as profeſſed the ſacred truth of the Goſpel, then upon thoſe that had any ways injured her; for this being pretended, the foundation of the quarrel againſt Doctor *Cranmer*, Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, but not finding it ſufficient, and being thirſty of his Blood, the Vail was taken away, and he openly perſecuted for his Religion, till at laſt he received the Crown of Martyrdom at *Oxford*, as ſhall be more at large related in its due place.

On the fifth of *Auguſt*, *Bonner* (that Blood-thirſty Monſter, and *Cannibal* of the Age) who during the Reign of this Queen, was the Cauſe of putting two hundred Perſons to death, under the notion of Hereticks, becauſe they profeſſed the Religion ſetled by King *Edward*, was releaſed out of the *Marſhalſeas*, whither he had been committed by King *Edwards* Counſel, for Preaching againſt the Reformation, and reſtored to his Biſhoprick of *London*; as likewiſe Dr. *Tonſtal* Biſhop of *Durefm*, and ſhortly after *Day* and *Heath* Biſhops of *Chicheſter* and *Worceſter*, and all the Incumbents ejected without due Proceſs of Law; ſo that now the Popiſh Serpents, that lay as it were benumb'd during the Bleſſed Reformation, being warm'd with the favours of this Queen, began to recover their Priſtine vigour, and hiſſing aloud, bent their forked Stings, fraught with pale Poyſon againſt the Everlaſting Goſpel.

On the 10. of *Auguſt* were Celebrated the Exequies of King *Edward*, *Day* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, being appointed by the Queen, executing the ſame in the form and manner as they were wont during his Reign, for as yet nothing had been publickly determined concerning any change in point

of

of *Religion*; ſo that when one *Bourn* a Canon of St. *Pauls*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, Preaching at the Croſs, delivered many ſcandalous and reproachful expreſſions againſt the Reformation made in the Reign of King *Edward*, and vindicating *Bonner*; whom he ſaid, had been that time four years unjuſtly doom'd to perpetual Impriſonment by the Counſel, for Preaching upon the ſame Text in the ſame place, the greateſt part of the Auditory took it ſo heinouſly, that they could hardly forbear Stoning him, and one of them delivered a Poinard full at his Breaſt, which miſſed him but very narrowly, and they had certainly pull'd him in pieces, had not Mr. *Bradford*, a Proteſtant Miniſter, ſtood up in his place, and by his mild and courteous perſwaſions pacified the multitude, (being a man very much beloved for his ſingular Piety and Learning) which when he had pretty well done, he and Mr. *Rogers*, another Proteſtant Miniſter, (who both afterwards received the Crowns of Martyrdome) lead him through the throng to *Pauls* School, where they left him ſafe; great ſearch was made for the Author of that daring attempt, and great rewards offered to the diſcoverer, yet could he not be

be known during the Queens life.

And now the Queen being ſomewhat ſetled in her Throne, iſſued out Commiſſions for the Trying the ſeveral Priſoners remaining in the Tower, whereupon, on the 18 of *Auguſt* the Duke of *Norfolk* ſiting as High Steward of *En Land*, The Duke of *Northumberland*, the Earl of *Warwick*, his Son, and the Marqueſs of *Northampton* were Arraigned at *Weſtminſter*, where the Duke of *Northumberland* Pleaded, that he had done nothing but what had been warranted by the Counſel, but that Plea being rejected as inſufficient, after he had been reſolved ſeveral other queſtions, he Pleaded guilty to his Indictment, and thereupon received ſentence of Death, as in caſe of High Treaſon, after which he craved the favour of ſuch a Death as was uſually Executed on Noblemen, and beſought the Duke of *Norfolk* that he would intercede to the Queen, to be good to his Children, ſeeing what they had done, was by his command, and not of their own accord; as likewiſe, that he might be permitted to have conferenoe with ſome learned Divines in order to the quieting his Conſcience, and that four of her Majeſties Counſel might be ſent to him, for that he had mat-

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ter of Moment to deliver, which might not only be available to her Majeſty, but for the good of the whole Nation. The Marqueſs of *Northampton* pleaded to his Indictment, that during theſe Tumults, he had forborn the Execution of any publick Office, and that all that while he was intent on Hunting, and other Sports, and did not in the leaſt partake in the Conſpiracy, but it being proved by the Teſtimonies of ſeveral Witneſſes, that he was Party with the Duke of *Northumberland*, he likewiſe received Sentence of Death, as in the Caſe of High Treaſon the Law requires; upon which, the Earl of *Warwick* finding that the Judges in ſo great a cauſe, admitted no excuſe of Age, with a firm reſolution heard his ſentence pronounced, only deſiring this favour, that whereas the Goods and Lands of thoſe who were Condemned for Treaſon are Totally Confiſcated, yet that her Majeſty would be pleaſed, that out of them his Debts might be ſatisfied; after their Sentence had paſſed, they were all remanded to the *Tower*, and the next day Sir *Andrew Dudly*, Sir *John Gates* Captain of the Gentlemen Penſioners, who was thought in *Northumberlands* Favour, to have Projected the Adoption to the Lady

Jane,

Jane, Sir *Henry Gates*, and Sir *Thomas Palmer*, were brought to their Tryals, and after a long debate, were found guilty, and received Sentence, when on the 22. of *Auguſt*, the Duke of *Northumberland* with the reſt, (having received the Sacrament) was conducted to the place of Execution, where the Duke, by the perſwaſion of *Nicholas Heath* afterwards Biſhop of *York*, making his laſt Speech to the People, confeſſed himſelf guilty, and deſired her Majeſties Pardon for his unreaſonable ambition, exhorting the aſſembly, that they ſhould embrace the Religion of their Fore-Fathers, Rejecting that eſtabliſhed by the Reformation, which had occaſioned all the Miſſeries that had happened in the Precedent thirty years; and to prevent the like for the Future, if they deſired to preſent their Souls unſpotted to God, and were truly affected to their Country, they ſhould expell thoſe Trumpets of Sedition, the Preachers of the Reformed Religion; as for himſelf, what ever he might pretend, his Conſcience was fraught with the Religion of his Fathers, and for Teſtimony hereof, he appealed to his great Friend the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*; but being Blinded with ambition, he had been contented

tented to make wrack of Conſcience by Temporizing, for which he profeſſed himſelf Sincerely repentant, and acknowledged that he deſerved to Dye, which Oration being ended, he deſired the Charitable Devotion of ſuch as were Preſent, and commending his Soul to the Almighty, he prepared to receive the Fatal Stroak: Upon this unexpected Recantation, the Opinion of thoſe that heard it were Various, and many wondered that he having profeſſed the Reformed Religion for the ſpace of 16 years, ſhould now at laſt Recant, and the more, by reaſon he had been the chief Inſtrument to perſwade King *Edward* to diſinherit his Siſter for the ſake of that Religion, but upon deliberate conſideration, many did conclude he did it to pleaſe the Queen, and thereby to obtain his Pardon, reſolving afterwards to repent of what conſtraint had obliged him to, but it availed him not, for after having repeated ſeveral Prayers to himſelf, the Executioner at one blow Severed his Head from his Body: Thus fell this great Duke who had not only been Bleſſed with a numerous Offſpring, but had been as it were the chief Privado of two Kings.

At

At the ſame time, and in the ſame place, were likewiſe Executed Sir *John Gates*, and Sir *Thomas Palmer*, the latter of which, made a long Speech to the People, the Subſtance of which was, that he did acknowledge that for his Manifold Tranſgreſſions, God had ſuffered him to fall into ſuch ways as had brought him to his ſad end, but he thanked God for his Mercy and goodneſs, in making him thereby to know himſelf aright, for he ſaid, he had learn'd more ſince his Impriſonment, then over he had done in all his Life before, having a true Sight and Sence of his Sins; whereupon deſiring the Hearty Prayers of the aſſembly, he laid down his Head, which at one blow, was ſevered from his Body.

And now ſeveral of the Seculars being put to Death, the Queen and ſuch of her Counſell as were great Sticklers again the Reformed Religion, began to Cavil at ſuch of the Clergy, as they knew to be moſt averſe to the Romiſh Superſtitions and Idolatries; whereupon Dr. *Hooper*, Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, and Dr. *Farrar* Biſhop of St. *Davids*, were ſent for to *London*, and afterwards moſt cruelly Burnt to Aſhes, for the Teſtimony of the everlaſting Goſpel;

Goſpel; Dr. *Coverdale* Biſhop of *Exeter*, was likewiſe Impriſoned, but at the earneſt Suit of *Chriſtian* the third King of *Denmark*, he was Releaſed, and had his Pardon. About the ſame time the Great *Harry*, a Ship of a Thouſand Tuns, was Burnt at *Hollwich*, by the carleſſneſs of the Marriners; and now the Popiſh *Bazalisks* began to uſe their Stings, ſo that the Clergy of what Rank ſoever, that would not forgoe their Wives (a Trick at firſt deviſed to diſpoſſeſs good Miniſters) were Forced from their Livings; as likewiſe all ſuch as Injoy'd any Benefices of which any Perſon had been diſpoſſeſſed during the two late Kings Reigns, at which time, the Famous *Peter Martyer*, being Profeſſor at *Oxford*, and upon the Death of King *Edward*, confined to his Houſe, was ſent for to *London*, where he betook himſelf to the Protection of the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury* his Patron, but he could not Shield him from the Impendent Storm, by reaſon himſelf began to Totter, the Queen being for the moſt part ſway'd by *Gardiner*, who mortally hated him, as likewiſe ſhe her ſelf bore a Grudg againſt him, in Relation to her Mothers Divorce, which her Popiſh Favorites Inſinuated, was

chiefly

chiefly occaſioned by his perſwaſion; but how falſe that Suggeſtion was, let thoſe Judge who Read the proceedings of that Divorce, in the Reign of King *Henry* the eighth. And farther, it is Strongly reported, that the King having determined to Punniſh his Daughter the Lady *Mary*, with Impriſonment, for her Contumacy, he was diverted from it, by the Sole Interceſſion of *Cranmer*, and that when ſhe was by her Brother King *Edward* to be diſinherited, the Arch-Biſhop mightily withſtood it, and made a Swaſory Oration to the contrary; neither could they oblige him to Subſcribe to the Decree, untill the Judges of the Realm affirmed the Lawfulneſs of the proceedings, and the King with great earneſtneſs perſwaded him to it; yet his Life being what his Enemies aimed at, they Scrupled not to Brand him with the name of Traytor, and at laſt, obliged him not only to reſign his Biſhoprick, but alſo his Life, he being Burnt at *Oxford* for his Faith: after his Enemies had degraded him, the better to withdraw the affections off the People, (He being a Man generally beloved) they gave out, that he had abjured his Religion, and that he had made offers to Celebrate

rate the Exequies of the Defunct King, fter the manner of the Church of *Rome*; o clear himſelf of this Scandalous impu- ation, he declares in writing, that he as ready to maintain the Articles of Re- igion ſet forth by his means in the Reign f King *Edward*, to be agreeable to the ord of God, and the Doctrine of the poſtles, in which he was confirmed by *eter Martyr*, whom he required as his econd in that Sacred Combate; but his ife being the mark at which his Enemies imed, thoſe his Propoſitions availed ot, yet were they in a great quandary, ow or by what means they might be- eave him of it, without raiſing the ge- eral diſpleaſure of the People againſt hem, whereupon it was concluded, that he ſhould be dealt with as a Traytor, ſo that after he had been for ſome time con- tinued a Priſoner in the *Tower*, he was on the 13. of *November*, together with the Lady *Jane*, Lord *Guilford Dudly*, and the Lord *Ambroſe Dudly*, Brother to the Lord *Guilford*, brought to his Tryal, where after ſome debate upon the Treaſons laid to his charge, he with the reſt were Senteneed, but the Proof againſt him being ſo weak, that his Enemies were aſhamed of what they

they had done, and thereupon became i… at ſeei… terceſſors to the Queen for his Pardo… Cath… which was granted, though afterward th… aching… moſt Irreligiouſly procured his Burni… h as … for pretended Hereſie, *&c.* Here one thi… conv… of this Heroick Martyr is worthy of o… Heretic… Obſervation, *viz.* Before his confinemen… Neg… his Friends underſtanding that there w… gland … a deſign againſt his Life, adviſed him … on ha… make his eſcape into *Germany*, to whi… the N… he anſwered, *Were I accuſed of Theft, P…* rted … *ricide, or ſome other ſuch like Crime, a…* s Tra… *though I were Innocent, I might peradven…* twer… *ture be Induced to Shift for my Self, but be…* to t… *ing queſtioned for my Allegiance, not to Me…* elled … *but to God, the Truth of whoſe Holy Wor…* as jo… *is to be aſſerted againſt the Errors of Popery* On … *I have at this time, with a conſtancy befi…* ame … *ing a Chriſtian Prelate, reſolved rather t…* d by … *Leave my Life then the Kingdom.* But whoſe … leaving *Cranmer* in Priſon, of whoſe far… were … ther Troubles and Matrydoms we will he la… ſpeak in due place, we will now proceed panie… in Relation to *Peter Martyr*, a *German* Road… by Birth, who in the time of King *Edward*, ter, … had been ſent for from *Stratzburg*, to aſſiſt Pom… in the ſetling the Reformation; he being, be … as is aforeſaid, ſent for to *London*; a long cou… debate was held at the Counſel Table, riot…

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at ſeeing he had ſo much prejudiced Catholick Religion, by his conſtant aching of the Goſpel, and confirming h as waver'd) whether or no it were convenient to proceed againſt him as Heretick; but at laſt it was carried in Negative, by reaſon he came into *gland* upon the Publick aſſurance, where-on having Letters Signed by the Queen, the Nature of a Paſſport, he was Tranſ-rted with his Friend and Co-partner of Travels, *viz. Bernerdine Ochinus* to *ntwerp* without the leaſt violence offer-to their Perſons, and from thence Tra-elled Over-Land to *Stratsburg*, where he as joyfully received.

On the 17. of *September* 1553 the Queen ame to the *Tower* by water, accompani-d by the Lady *Elizabeth* her Siſter, at whoſe Arrival great peales of Ordinance were diſcharged, where She continued till he laſt of the ſame Month, when accom-panied by a very Splended Train, She Road through *London* towards *Weſtmin-ſter*, in order to her Coronation; of whoſe Pompous Equipage, I conceive, will not be amiſs to give the Reader a Brief ac-count: Firſt, the Queen rode in a Cha-riot of Cloth of Tiſſue, drawn by Six white

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Horſes, all Traped with the ſame, havin
on a Gown of Purple Velvet, Furred wi
Powdered Ermins, and on her Head,
Call of Cloth of Tiſſue, beſet with Pear
and precious Stones, and above the ſam
upon her Head, a round Circlet of Gold
beſet with Diamonds, Saphiers, Rubies, &c.
So Rich, that the Value was almoſt in-
eſtimable, all which being ſo Ponderous
that She was obliged to ſupport her Hea
with her Hand; over her Charriot a large
Cannopy was Borne by ſix Gentlemen,
before her Rode a number of Knights,
after them the Judges, then the Doctors,
the Biſhops, after them the Lords of
the Councel, then the Knights of the
Bath in their Robes, the Biſhop of *Win-
cheſter*, Lord Chancellor, and the Mar-
queſs of *Wincheſter*, Lord High Treaſurer;
next came the Duke of *Norfolk*, and
after him the Earl of *Oxford*, who then
bare the Sword before her, the May-
of *London* in a Gown of Crimſon Velvet
baring the Scepter, *&c.* After the Queens
Charriot, Sir *Edward Haſtings* Lead her
Horſe Richly Traped, after whom came
another Chariot drawn by ſix white Hor-
ſes, being all covered with Cloth of Silver,
in which ſate the Lady *Elizabeth*, and the
Lady

Lady; *Ann* of *Cleve*, the latter having been Married to *Henry* the 8*th*, but afterwards ejected, next them the Ladys and Gentlewomen Riding on Horſes, Traped with Crimſon Velvet, their Gowns being likewiſe of the ſame, after them two Chariots covered with red Sattin, in which were many Ladys; and thus they proceeded, whilſt ſeveral Pagents were made with rare devices, and the Conduits run Wine, ſo that the joy ſeemed great; Nor was any coſt ſpared by the Citizens and Merchants Strangers, to make the Triumph Compleat; So that the Queen coming to *Weſtminſter*, on the next day, being the firſt of *October*, was Crowned by *Stephen Gardiner* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, (the Biſhops of *Canterbury* and *York* remaining Priſoners in the *Tower*) The Ceremony being performed with all imaginable Grandure, the Dinner was kept at the Great-Hall at *Weſtminſter*, where the Lord Mayor and twelve Citizens waited the Solemnity of the Coronation, being performed in St. *Peters* Church, from whence the Queen had four Swords born before her, one Naked and three Sheathed; as ſoon as all was ended, She cauſed a General Pardon (as it was Termed) to be Publiſhed but

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in it were ſo many exceptions, that it nothing availed ſuch as had moſt need of it, and Commiſſioners aſſigned to enquire into the Caſes of ſuch as were excepted, which Commiſſioners were appointed to ſit at the Dean of St. *Pauls* Houſe, there to Examine them apart, and in their proceeding, they were more Rigorous then Juſt.

On the 5*th* of *October* a Parliament was called to ſit at *Weſtminſter*, wherein all the Laws enacted againſt the Pope and his Adherents, by *Henry* and *Edward* were repealed, as likewiſe ſeveral Statues of Treaſon, Fellony, and Premunire, by Vertue of which Cardinal *Pool* ſtood attainted, and had been obliged to Fly the Kingdom, at the ſame time was a long and eager diſputation held at *Oxford* by the Queens command, in relation to the Sacrament, where Dr. *Weſton* was Prolocutor, the Argument for the moſt part being about the Real preſence, or the Conſecrated Bread, turned into our Saviours real Body, which thoſe of the Popiſh party, did ſtrongly affirm, but were oppoſed by convincing Arguments, and Inferences taken from Holy Writ, by Arch-Biſhop *Cranmer*, Dr. *Ridly*, *John Almer*, *Richard Cheyney*,

Cheyney, and *John Philpot*, Arch-Deacon of *Winchester*, *Water Philips* Dean of *Rochester*, and *James Haddon*, *Cranmer*, *Ridly*, and *Philpot*, Sealing their Teſtimonies afterwards with their Blood; but *Aimer* and *Cheyney* outliving Queen *Mary*, were created by Queen *Elizabeth*, Biſhops of *London* and *Glouceſter*: This Diſpute held long, for thoſe of the Popiſh party, having the power on their ſide, what they could not do by Arguments, they did by Threats and great bluſtering words; ſo that the defenders of the Truth being oppreſs'd by multitudes, though not overcome, were forced to be Silent, which may be obſerved in the words of Dr. *Weſton* Prolocutor, who when he ſaw how the Popelings were baffled in their Arguments, and that the Scripture would by no means bear them out, *You have* (ſaid he to thoſe of the Reformed Church) *the Word, and we have the Sword*; and thereupon, by the Queens command, he diſolved the Convocation, whereupon reſtitution of the Romiſh Rites (that Idolatrous Worſhip) is concluded, and eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, and on the 21. of *December*, Maſs began to be Celebrated throughout *England*, and an Embaſſador diſpatched to the Court of *Rome*, not on-

ly to Solicite the ſpeedy return of Cardinal *Pool*, but likewiſe with a great preſent to the Pope; thereby and by tendering the Queens Submiſſion to induce him to receive this Kingdom into the Communion of the Church, and to forget and forgive the dangerous Hereſies (ſo ſo termed they the Sacred Profeſſion of the Goſpel) that it had lately fallen into, and from that time She ordered, that Supream Head of the Churches of *England*, and *Ireland*, ſhould be left out of her Title; this did not a little pleaſe his Holineſs, eſpecially when he called to mind how many delicious Morſels his Predeceſſors had received from hence, and what (almoſt infinite) Sums had been by them exhauſted; So that he not only granted the Queens Requeſt by her Embaſſador, but diſpatch'd the Cardinal in all haſt with the Title of *Legate Apoſtolick*, and by him ſent his Abſolution, to take off the Interdiction that had been pronounc'd in the Reign of King *Henry* the eight; after this the Marqueſs of *Northampton*, and Sir *Henry Gates*, not long before Condemned, received their Pardons, and the Lord *Guilford Dudly*, the Lady *Jane*, and the Lord *Ambroſe* their Brother had their Impriſonment more at large, and fair promiſes for the ſpeedy obtaining

taining their Pardons, of which only the latter received the benefit, the Lord *Guilford* and the Lady *Jane*, being within a while after Executed.

In the year 1554, being the 37 of the Queens Age, and Her entry upon the Second year of her Reign, She (whether Incited thereto by her Counsel, or of her self inclinable) began to think of Marriage, the which before (as most conjecture) She had been altogether averse to, as being conscious to her self of the want of such Beauty as might endear a Husband to her; for although She was Portly of Body, yet was She of a Swarthy Complexion, and not very aimable, which occasioned the King of *Spain*, after the Marriage, to neglect her, for grief of which, and the loss of *Callis*, as many imagine, She ended her days, as shall in due place be considered.

Another main Motive that induced her to it, as many thought, (and not without reason) was her consideration, that She being Seated upon a Tottering Throne, by the occasion of the Imbecillity of her Sex, She might be brought into contempt of her People, the Kingdom being still divided in their affections, to the several Competitors. Which purpose of hers being

ing once Blazed abroad, Fame had named three for her Bed, *viz. Philip Infante* of *Spain*, Son to the Emperour; Cardinal *Pool*, and the Marqueſs of *Exeter*; the two laſt being propoſed for their Royal deſcent, and the Opinion that moſt had of the Love they bore to their Country, there being hope, that under them the Freedom and priviledges of the Kingdom would be preſerved Inviolate. But beſides Proximity of Blood in each of the three; Cardinal *Pool* was much affected by the Queen, for his zeal to the Roman Catholick Religion, of which he had been a reſolute aſſerter; *Courtney* Marqueſs of *Exeter* for his Flouriſhing Youth, Gallantry and pleaſing diſpoſition, but he by ſome Siniſter practices of his Enemies, being ſuſpected to be a great Favourer to the Reformed Religion, was upon that occaſion rejected, and *Pool* being in the 53 year of his Age, was looked upon as not capable to get Children, or at leaſt not to anſwer the Queens expectations, ſo that they being laid aſide, the firſt was by many Politicians of the Age thought moſt fitting, and to Strengthen their Opinions, they declared that this Kingdom being unſetled, wanted ſuch a powerful Prince, as with his Army, if occaſion required, might curb

The Queens Marriage with the King of Spaine.
The Burning of Dr Ridley and Dr Latimer.
The Londoners in derision of the Pope hang a Cat.

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the Rebellious Subjects, at home and by Sea, oppose the *French*, who were now grown powerful, by reason of their Footing in *Scotland*, obtained by that Queens Marriage with the *Dolphin*, to which advice Queen *Mary* willingly hearkened, and the Emperours Embassadors being then in *England*, the Treaty of Marriage was begun, the Emperour being desirous of nothing more, for about the end of the foregoing year he sent over *Lamoralle*, Count *Egmond*, with whom *Charles* Count *Lalain*, and *John Montmorancy*, were joyned in Commission as Grand Embassadors, to dispose the Queen to a Compliance, and with full power to conclude the Articles, So that without much time spent, the Marriage was concluded on at *London*, with great shews of rejoycing, and the conditions (very advantageous for the *English* Nation, had they been observed) were Signed, the which were as followeth.

That Matrimony being contracted between *Philip* and *Mary*, it should be Lawful for *Phillip*, to assume to himself the Titles of the Kingdoms and Provinces, belonging to his Wife, and that he should be joyned with her in the Government of those Kingdoms, the Priviledges and Customs

oms thereof, always preſerved Inviolate, and the full and free diſtribution of Biſhopricks, Benifices, Favours, and Offices, allway remaining entire to the Queen. That the Queen likewiſe ſhould be aſſumed into the Society of all the Realms, wherein *Philip* either then was, or afterward ſhould be Inveſted, that if She Survived *Philip*, Sixty Thouſand pounds *per annum*, ſhould be aſſigned for her Joynter, as had been formerly aſſigned to the Lady *Margaret* Siſter to *Edward* the fourth and Widdow to *Charles* Duke of *Burgoigne*, whereof 40000 ſhould be raiſed out of *Spain* and *Arragon*, and 20000 out of the *Neitherlands*, and the Provinces thereunto belonging, and to prevent all Future Jars, and contentions about the Diviſion of the Heritance of the Provinces, which either then were or afterwards ſhould belong to either, it is agreed, that the Iſſue begotten by this Marriage, ſhould ſucceed in all the Queens Kingdoms and Dominion, and in all the Principallities of the *Neitherlands*, and *Burgoigne*, whereof the Emperour did ſtand poſſeſſed: That *Charles* the eldeſt Son to *Philip*, by a former Marriage, ſhould ſucceed in all the Kingdoms of his Father, as of his Grand-Mother and his Grand-Father the

Empe-

Emperour, both in *Italy* and *Spain*, and by reaſon thereof, ſhould ſtand obliged for all payments of the forementioned 40000 pounds, if by this Matrimony no other Iſſue ſhall be gotten then Female, the eldeſt ſhall ſucceed in the the Provinces of the *Neitherlands*, but with this caution, that by the Councell and conſent of her Brother *Charles*, She ſhall make choice of a Husband either out of *England*, or the *Neitherlands*, If She Marry from elſewhere without his conſent, She ſhall be deprived of her right of Succeſſion, and *Charles* be Inveſted therein, but to her and her Siſters a convenient Dower ſhall be Aſſigned according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of the place: If it happen that *Charles* or his Succeſſors ſhall Dye without Iſſue, in that Caſe the firſt Born by this Marriage, whether Male or Female, ſhall ſucceed in all the Kingdoms of *Spain*, the Provinces of the *Neitherlands*, and Principallities of *Italy*, belonging to both Princes, and ſhall be bound to preſerve Inviolate, all the Laws, Priviledges, Immunities and Cuſtoms of each Kingdom, between the Emperour *Philip*, and his Heirs, between the Queen and her Children, and Heirs, and between both their Realms and Dominions, conſtant

ſtant Amity, Concord, a perpetual League Inviolable to be continued; this League Agreement and Articles to be renewed and confirmed at *Weſtminſter*, the two and fortieth *Seculum* (*Alias*) 1588 following and four years after. On the 16 of *January* at *Vutretcht*, as likewiſe the Havens to be unbarred and free commerce and Trafique between the Subjects of either Kingdom, perpetually to Endure.

Yet this decree and agreement concerning the Nu--ptials, being Publiſhed, there wanted not thoſe who out of zeal and Love to their Country, did bitterly Inveigh againſt it, as imagining that the *Spaniards* once geting ſo powerful a Footing in *England*, as by the pretence of this Match, they ſoon would become Lords of all, and Ingroſe into their hands, the management of all the affairs of the Kingdom, and at the Kings pleaſure, all the antient Laws and cuſtoms of the Kingdom ſhould be aboliſhed, whereupou many blamed the Queen, and ſome her Councellors, that had advized her to this Match, as well as for the Alterations made in Religion, and her promiſe thereby broken to the *Suffolk* men and others; many now repenting they had not ſtood by the Lady

Jane

Jane, and much Lamented her Caſe and the danger wherin She ſtood; ſome were ſway'd by pity, ſome in regard to Religion; but the Major part, by the fear they conceived of a farther Inovation by the *Spaniards*; So that their hearts were altogether alienated from the Queen, and were reſolved to be ſtill no longer; So that ſeveral conſults were held in private about depoſing *Mary*, and reeſtabliſhing the Lady *Jane*, remaining under Sentence in the *Tower* of *London*, but at laſt theſe under hand contrivances came to light, ſo that the Fomenters of them were obliged for their own ſafetys, to have recourſe to their Arms, the firſt of which was Sir *Thomas Wyat* who declared himſelf for the Defence of his Country and Religion, drawing after him about 3000 of the Commons of *Kent*; in this undertaking likewiſe was the Duke of *Suffolk*, his Brother the Lord *Grey*, Sir *Peter Carew* of *Devonſhire*, and others who whil'ſt *Wyat* was raiſing Forces in *Kent*, did the like in *Suffolk*, *Cornwall*, and other places, but not with the like ſucceſs, for they reſolving not to ſhew themſelves till ſuch time as the *Spaniards* ſhould Land, the better to colour their undertakings for the preſervation of the

common Liberty, and preventing of Future Slavery; while they in the ſeveral Countrys were ſecretly raiſing Men and Money, e're they had gotten competent Forces together, were diſperſed by the Queens Agents in thoſe parts, Sir *Peter Carew*, was Forced to take Shiping and Fly into *France*, whence after for ſome time, by the Mediation of his Friends, being ſeemingly reconciled to the King, he went to *Bruſſels*, and there contrary to all expectations was Arreſted and brought Priſoner into *England*, as likewiſe Sir *John Cheek* Tutor to King *Edward*, was apprehended at the ſame place, much about the ſame time, by the Queens Agents, although he came upon Publick Licence, yet in diſpite, after they unhorſed him, they tyed him with Cords in a Cart, to make ſport for the Rable, and after having blindfolded him, put him on Shipboard, and ſent him with the Former into *England*, where they were committed Priſoners to the *Tower* of *London*, from whence as ſome ſay, they eſcaped miraculouſly, and that the former was highly advanced, and much Honoured by Queen *Elizabeth* when She came to the Crown; afterward dying at *Roſs* in *Lemſter*, a Province in *Ireland*,

and

and Interred at *Exeter*, as by his Monument erected in the Cathedral Church appears; but others aver that after they having been Forced to abjure their Religions, Sir *John Cheek* in abhorrence to what he had done, by wronging his Conscience, and adhering to that worst of Religions, dyed in the *Tower* for grief; when again we have it reported, that they both were Burnt at a Stake for their Religion, on the 13 of *June*, this year 1554, *&c.*

But now to return to *Wyat*, he began dayly to grow stronger and stronger, resolving rather to loose his Life as he pretended, then to see his Country brought under the Slavery of a Forreign Power, howsoever this was his Pretext to colour his Tumultuous proceedings, and the People were the more Incensed against the Queen, by reason she wholly relying upon the advice of her Councel, had done many things unbecoming her dignity and prejudicial to the Realm.

Wyat taking hold of such like occasions, declared that such evil Councellors ought to be removed, and till that was done, the Nation could not be happy, and that such Faithful men must be advanced to their places, who should so mannage the Estate, as

as ſhould anſwer the Truſt Impoſed on them, whoſe Loyalty ſhould render them more careful of the Publick then their private Profits; but above all, they muſt endeavour that ſome ſpeedy means may be uſed to Impede the determined Match, by which he foreſaw that this free Realm would unavoidably be oppreſſed with the miſeries of an unavoidable Servitude, and a Flood-Gate would be opened to let in a perpetual currant of Superſtition, for the prevention of which, he ſaid, the effects of their Arms would not only prove profitable to the Nation, but to the Queen likewiſe, for whoſe Happineſs he ſhould ever Pray.

Theſe were the Prodromos of what followed, for by the 25 of *June*, Fame had filled the City of *London*, with the News of this Kentiſh Inſurrection, for the repreſſing whereof, the Duke of *Norfolk* departed the ſame day with a few Forces, ſuch as could be got at ſo ſhort a warning, moſt of them conſiſting of the Queens Guard, to which were joyned five hundred *Londoners*, who were the next day ſent down by Water to *Graves-end*, where the Duke expected them, when being Strengthened by thoſe ſupplys, he reſolved to encounter

Wyat

Wyat who lay with his Forces at *Rochester*, the which he had no ways Fortified, although it was Naturally weak, but only in the Ruins of the Castle had placed a strong Guard.

The City of *Rochester* being Scituate upon the Med-way where it violently falls into the *Thames*, Ebing and Flowing like the Straights, and is made passable by a Stone Bridge of excellent Arches, this Bridge had *Wyat* secured with a strong Guard, and Planted four piece of Cannon to defend the same against the Duke, who (by the Scout sent out to discover his motions) had an account that he marched that way.

The Duke coming within sight of the City, sent a Herauld to proclaim the Queens Pardon to all such as would forsake *Wyat*, and return to their former obedience, resolving withall to force the Bridge, and enter the City, the Herauld indeed Executed his charge, but with so low a voice that few understood for what purpose he was sent, the occasion of which was, for that a Pistol was held at his Breast, with a solemn protestation to Shoot him, if he went about by any loud Acclamation to withdraw the Souldiers from their undertakings;

takings; after he had ended his Oration, he was dismissed with this answer from the Chiefs, *that they knew not any offence they had committed that they stood in need of Pardon*; So that none, except Sir *George Harper*, went over to the Duke, and he only upon the account to cause the *Londoners* to revolt, which he effected without much difficulty, for Collonel *Brett* under whose command they were Leading the Vaunt-gaurd, before he came near the Bridge to give the assault, suddainly drawing his Sword, turning about at the Head of his Souldiers made this following Oration.

VAliant Countrymen, we now engage our selves in a Cause, which before we farther proceed, would require mature deliberation; We March, but against whom? Are they not our Friends, our fellow Natives? have they not taken Armes for the preservation of the Antient Glory of the English *Nation, and to vindicate our common Liberties against the Insolencies of the cruel* Spaniard? *You whose degenerate Spirits can brook the Indignities of servitude, continue in Gods name with your brave General, who (without doubt) will deserve the service of such Worthies;*

whits; but as for me, (who had rather undergo many the most painful Deaths, than betray my Liberty to the Spaniards) *I here (happy and prosperous may it prove) Enrole my self under* Wyats *Colours, and am confident, that some of you out of affection to your Country, will follow my Example. He scarce had ended, when a huge shout arose in token of Applause, and each throwing up their Caps, cryed a* Wyat, *a* Wyat, *and thereupon turned such Cannon as they had with them, against those that followed in the Rear; which unexpected Revolt the Duke perceiving, despaired of success; who together with the Earl of* Arundel *and Sir* Henery Jervingham, *turned tayl and fled, but not so swift, but that* Wyat *with a Party of Horse fell in with him, and putting his Company to the Rout, and seized 8 pieces of Brass Cannon, with all the Dukes Munition, and several things of Value, but without Bloodshed, for the Dukes party made no resistance; then began* Wyat *to perswade such as he might have taken Prisoners if he would, to take part with him, declaring, that if any one would be an Instrument of his own Misery, by assisting the Queen, he should have free License to depart, desiring all such, that they would certifie all men, but especially her Majesty, that* Wyat, *calling God and Men to Witness,*

did protest, that he took not Arms any way to prejudice her, but to maintain the Liberties of his Country inviolate against Forreign Machinations.

Upon this, not only the *Londoners*, but a great many of the Dukes scattered Forces were content to stay with him, when he finding his Army to encrease so unexpectedly, he took courage and resolves to March with all convenient speed for *London*, not doubting but to find there a favourable reception; but now we will leave him upon his march a while, and turn to the Duke of *Suffolk*, who with his Brothers Lord *John* and Lord *Leonard Gray*, departing from *London*, on the 25 of *January*, did every where Incite the People to take Arms in order to the opposing the coming in of the *Spaniards*, declaring that it concerned the Liberties of all the People of *England*, and if it were suffered, it would infallibly bring them and their Posterity under the perpetual Subjection of a Forreign Power, which in effect would be no better then Slavery, for that their Lives and Estates would be continually in danger upon the least pretence of Crime committed, but finding it would not take

with

with the Inhabitants of *Leiceſter*, from whom he had promiſed himſelf great aſſiſtance, he departed with ſuch Company as he had, which conſiſted of about a hundred and fifty Horſe well appointed, and came to *Coventrey*, where he was fully perſwaded that the Major part of the Citizens were his Friends, and would joyn with him; yet ſuch was the ill Fortune of that unhappy Duke, that (whether by reaſon of his coming later then was appointed, or that thoſe who were ſent to mannage his affairs, proved Treacherous, is not certain) he coming before the Gates of the ſaid City, found them Shut againſt him, and Fortified with ſuch Ammunition as the place would afford, they being encouraged thereto by the news they had lately received of the Earl of *Huntingdons* approach, ſent by the Queen to ſtay thoſe Countrys from revolting.

Upon which, the Duke deſpairing of any better ſucceſs; and thinking it deſperate Madneſs to oppoſe the Earl with his ſmall number, in a Country that no ways favoured him, he diſtributing what Moneys he had amongſt his Company, to every Man according to his worth, admoniſhed them to diſperſe, and ſhift for themſelves, ſeeing

seeing their expectations of greater aid was frustrated, which being done accordingly, he goes in disguise to one *Underwood* formerly a Servant of his, whom he had made Ranger of *Astley* Parke, and giving him to understand in what condition he was, desired him to conceal his Person and Quality, which he promised, but afterwards, out of fear, or hopes of a Reward, like a Treacherous and ungrateful Villain, delivered him up to the Earl of *Huntingdon*, who with 300 Horse, guarded him up to *London*, where being Arrived on the 7 of *March*, he was committed Prisoner to the *Tower*.

In the mean time the Queen being somewhat mistrustful of the *Londoners*, as knowing they no ways favoured Popery, which did then evidently appear she intended to introduce, as likewise, by reason of the revolts those 500 had lately made, she on the first of *February*, came attended by several of the Nobility, to *Guild-Hall*, where Sir *Thomas White*, then Lord Mayor, had caused the Liverymen of the City to be Assembled, to whom (when she had seated her self at the upper end of the Hall) she made this following Oration.

Queen

Queen *Mary*'s Oration in *Guild-Hall*.

ALthough we doubt not of your Loyalty, and so need not give you an account of our Actions, yet having Intelligence that many (seduced by this Arch Traytors gay Pretexts) do secretly favour his Designe; We have to give satisfaction to all, condescended to this days meeting: Our Match with Spain *is that forsooth that must colour all his Villanies, but his Actions discover his deeper Practises, for having somewhat now encreased his numbers, his Madness has so transported him beyond the distast of our Match, that he now resolves on the having the Custody of the* Tower, *and our Person in it to be at his dispose, and to remove such Counsellors as he shall think fit. In this great affair of our Marriage, we have done nothing but by the advice of our Peers: We have lived the greatest part of our Age a Virgin, neither do we now long for a Husband, but that if the Estates of our Realm (meaning our Parliament) judge it convenient, We will continue single still, for that I should seek to endanger* England, *and to disorder all things by an unfortunate Match:*

The

The Love of our Native Soyle, the long knowledge of our peacable Diſpoſition, our endeavours for your good, will perſwade you to the contrary; perſiſt therefore in your Loyal Reſolution, and aſſiſt us in Executing our due Revenge upon theſe Traytors, who conſpire to take away the Head, which was ordained to guide them, and to ſuffer with them; neither are our demands other than we may in reaſon expect from you; whoſe naturely and unanimonſly admit of our Government, as deeming us the undoubted Succeſſor to our Royal Father, and Royal Brother, whom you gratefully did acknowledge: And now the better to aſſiſt and encourage you, I will leave with you my Lord Howard, *and my Lord Treaſurer, that they may aſſiſt my Lord Mayor to defend this City from Sacking, which is the ſcope of this Rebellious Company.*

This Speech being ended, the Queen attended by the reſidue of the Nobility, returned to *White-Hall*, when in the mean time the Lord *John* and Lord *Thomas Gray* are apprehended upon the Borders of *Wales*, and *Wyat* after having battered my Lord *Cobhams* Caſtle, which for ſome time made reſiſtance, came by eaſie Marches into *Southwark*, where approaching the Bridge,

in

n hopes to find admittance, he (on the ontrary) found that the Draw-Bridge was ut down, the Gates ſhut up, and fortified n the other ſide, with ſeveral pieces of Cannon, and a ſtrong guard; yet never-heleſs he Intrenched at the Bridge Foot, aking Proclamation upon pain of Death, hat no man ſhould dare to Plunder, or take ny thing away but what was freely given im, notwithſtanding which, a Gentleman ntering into *Wincheſter* Houſe, began to eaſe upon ſome things of value, and being detected, he had certainly been Hanged pon the Wharf, had not the Captains of he Army interceeded for him.

When Night came, *Wyat* with about a dozen more, broke through the Houſes, till getting upon the Leads of the *Gate-Houſe*, they came down where they found the Porter a-Sleep, but his Wife and ſeveral others ſiting by the Fire at Work, who being ſurprized at the unexpected ſight, began to ſhriek out, but *Wyat* charging them upon pain of Death to be ſilent, and they ſhould receive no hurt, they gladly condeſcended, when paſſing forward, he from a convenient ſtanding, beheld how the Lord *Warden* with a Band of 300 Men and ſeveral peices of Cannon

him Guarded

Guarded the paſs, ſo that he retired very much diſſatisfied, when the next day in the Morning ſeveral peices of Cannon from the *White-Tower* began to Play upon that part of *Southwark*, where his Army were Imbattailed, and by beating down the Chimneys, did much harm, whereupon the Inhabitants came and beſought him that he would diſlodge his Army, who at their earneſt requeſt (being by Nature compaſſionate) after his having ſtayed there two days, and finding no hopes to obtain admittance, he with fourteen Enſignes, under which were about 4000 Men, marched to *Kingſton* upon *Thames*, deſigning to paſs the River there, but when he came, he found about 20 Foot of the end of the Bridge next *Middleſex*, was broaken down, and the oppoſite Banks Guarded by two huudred Armed Men, whereupon he commanded two Peices of Cannon to be Planted againſt them, which they perceiving, Marched off, and gave him opportunity to peice the Bridge with Timber, and by that means his Army paſſed over, when holding a ſhort conſult, it being about the dusk of the Evening, it was reſolved upon; that that Night, with ſuch refreſhment as the time would admit

mit of, the Army ſhould march Immediately for *London*, to be there before daylight, as well hoping to ſurprize the Queen at *White Hall*, who could little ſuſpect their ſo ſuddain approach, which done, they feared not but to enter the City, or to ſeize the ſecure Queen; and it is not Improbable but he had ſucceeded in one or the other, had not an unexpected accident fallen out, which was, that one of his great Braſs Peices within ſix Miles of *London*, overthrew and broak the Carriage, ſo that it became unſerviceable; in remounting of which, ſo many hours were ſpent (notwithſtanding the perſwaſions of ſuch who advized him to leave it, and not neglect a more real advantage) that by this means he came ſhort of the time prefixed by thoſe Citizens, who were Favourers of his cauſe, which occaſioned them to diſpair of Succeſs; and thereupon forſook him, inſomuch that his Army was reduced to a ſmaller number, amongſt the reſt, Sir *George Harper*, who had been the means of the revolt of the five hundred *Londoners*; The better to provide for his own ſafety, Poſted away to the Queen, and revealed the whole Series of *Wyats* Projects, whereupon ſhe (not in a little conſter-

consternation, at the so near approach of danger) gives Commission to the Earl of *Pembrook* for the speedy raising what Forces he could, and immediately after constituted him General of the Field; which *Wyat* understanding by his Scouts, and that with a considerable number of Horse and Foot, he prepared to receive him, he ordered his Souldiers to refresh themselves, and take a more easy march, least wearied by tedious Travel; They should be over powered by the Queens Forces, who were Fresh; So that it was Noon before he approached the Suburbs, when Planting his Ordinance upon a Hill, beyond St. *James's*, he left there the greatest part of his little Army to Guard them, and himself with five Ensignes made towards *Ludgate*, and *Cuthbert Vaughan* with two other Ensignes towards *Westminster*, leaving St. *James's* on the left hand, thereby to terrifie that part of the City, as he supposed, and consequently by distracting the Queens Forces, whil'st they devided, he might obtain an easier passage, but the Earl by his espials, understanding which way *Wyat* would March, placed his Army in order, first in the Field on the *Westside* of St. *James's*, were all his Men of Armes,

and

and Demi-Lances, over against which in the Lane, next the Park, were placed his Light Horsemen, which were commanded by the Lord *Clinton* Marshall of the Field, the great Attillery were Planted between them, on the rising of the Caus-way next *St. James's* House, with certain Field Pieces, lying as Flankers to each Battail; when each being within danger of the other, the Cannon began to Thunder from each side, though without much dammage: When *Wyat* perceiving he could by no means pass the direct way, coming to the Park corner, he took the neither way, which being perceived, the Horse-men that lay on either side of him, gave such a suddain onset, that they divided his Battail assunder, cuting off a great number, who retired in confusion; So that he not turning Head, had most of his Rear-Guard severed from him.

In the mean time *Vaughan* came before *White-Hall*, and there drawing up, but not having wherewith to Force the Gates, they Shot their Arrows in at the Windows, but without doing any hurt; after some continuance in so doing, *Wyat* having passed *Charing-Cross*, they Marched after him, but were there Encountered by Sir *Henry Jerningham* Captain of the Queens Guard:

Sir *Edward Bray*, Master of the Or
nance, and Sir *Mathew Parris* whom
Earl had sent with a Band of Arche
and two Field Pieces, for the rescue
the Court; So that they came to
Push of Pike, and the Rebels (being ma
of them) unarmed, making but weak
sistance, were about 20 of them Slain,
some taken Prisoners; Yet *Wyat* kept
his way, and as his Souldiers Marched
long *Fleetstreet*, they Shouted with jo
ful Acclamations, Queen *Mary*, Que
Mary, God save Queen *Mary*, who ha
granted us our Petitions and Pardons, b
coming to *Ludgate*, they found that
Feign'd Acclamation would avail the
nothing, for the Gates were Shut, a
strongly Guarded; so that they resolv
to return the same way they came, wh
at *Temple-Barr*, *Claroncieux*, a Herau
sent by the Earl, met *Wyat*, and persw
ded him to yield, and not (beyond all
former Madness) to surcharge himse
with the Blood of so many Valiant Me
and withal, promised him a Pardon, b
had no orders so to do, as by the Sequ
appeared, yet *Wyats* Men seemed des
perately bent, and resolved at the haza
of their Lives, to force their way throu

the Earls Horſe, that then ſtood ready to hinder their retreat; But whil'ſt *Wyat* was pauſing what he had beſt to do, Sir *Maurice Barkly* coming by, and ſeeing him there, very Friendly admoniſhed him to mount behind him, and Ride to Court, there to Submit himſelf to the Queens Mercy, the offer he accepted, which the Souldiers ſeeing, made no reſiſtance, but endeavoured every one to Shift for himſelf, yet but a few of them eſcaped, ſo that the Priſons of the City were filled with moſt part of them: This Action happened on the ſixth of *February*, in which the Queens courage is worthy of note, for during the Skirmiſh, two Noble Men came to her in great haſt, She then being in *London*, and declared that her Battails were yielded to *Wyat*, at which news, She no whit daunted, ſaid, *It was their Fond Opinions that durſt not come near to ſee the Tryal*, further adding, *that She her ſelf would enter the Field to try the Truth of her Quarrel, and to Dye with them that would ſerve her*; And accordingly was preparing, but the unexpected coming of *Wyat* to Court, rendered it needleſs, who was immediately committed to the *Tower*, and twenty pair of

Gallows ordered to be ſet up in dive
places of the City, for the Terror of
ſuch as ſhould hereafter attempt the lik
as alſo for the Execution of ſuch as h
already offended.

The Rebellion being thus Suppreſſe
the Popiſh Faction, who were Thirſty
the Blood of the Lady *Jane*, reflected upo
her, as if for her ſake this Inſurrection h
happened, who having been Condemn
on the thirteenth of *November*, and h
Execution hitherto reſpited, not witho
hope of Pardon, it was now conclud
to abrogate the farther Scruple in Relat
on to the downfall of Popery, that h
Life ſhould have a Period; whereupo
Flecknam Dean of St. *Pauls*, afterwar
Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, was ſent unto h
to admoniſh her to prepare for her ſu
dain Change, and withal, to perſwade h
to entertain the Romiſh Religion, whi
advice more Troubled this good and Ve
tuous Proteſtant Lady, then the Meſſag
of Death, as by her words will appea
*She profeſſing her ſelf bound in this, to Go
Infinite Goodneſs, that he would take h
out of this Troubleſome World, but as
the diſcuſſing matters of Controverſie
Religion, her time was ſo ſhort, that*

ould not dispence with the least loss of it; at little that was allotted her She knew he might better spend in her Devotion to Heaven.

Flecknam thinking it to proceed from a esire of longer date of Life, prevails with he Queen for three days more, and retur- ing to the Lady *Jane*, certifies her what e had done, intreating her to hearken unto im, and to reform her Opinion in point f Religion, to whom she with a smiling ountenance replyed.

Alas, Sir, 'twas not my desire that her Majesty should be troubled with the report of my words, for think not that I am touched with any desire of prolonging my days, no, I am so far from it, that ever since your departure, Life has afflicted me with tediousness, and as for Death, being wholy intent to the attaining of Eternal Life, utterly despise it, and her Majesties pleasure being such, I willingly undergo it.

Upon this *Flecknam* reiterating his per- wasions, but in vain, for this good Lady would not hearken to this *Syrens* Voice, hereby to Shipwrack her precious and im- mortal Soul, but on the contrary, confu- ed him with such lively and convincing rguments, as whosoever reads the Con- ference

ference between them, considering her tender Age, must needs acknowledge her the wonder of her Sex for Constancy, Learning and Wisdom; when the fatal Tragedy was to begin; her Husband the Lord *Guilford Dudly*, being first to enter on the Stage, desired to see her, and to take his last farewell, but she would by no means admit it, excusing her self after this manner: *That he would omit this aggravation of Grief, rather than comfort in Death, for that she doubted not but they should shortly behold each other more ready united in a better place, and more happy Estate of lasting Joy.* Yet she unapailed, saw him conducted to *Tower-Hill*, and with the same uncomposed Spirit, beheld his lifeless Corps all besmeared with Blood when it was brought back to be Interred in the Chappel of the *Tower*; the Death of this virtuous Lady, as was conceived, would not be without the general distast of all good Protestants, therefore to prevent what might happen in that affair, a Scaffold was erected within the *Tower*, where about an hour or two after the Execution of her Husband, it being on the 12 of *February*, she was conducted by the Lieutenant to resign her Life, who, by the way, desired that she would vouchsafe

him

him ſomething whereby he might remember her, whereupon ſhe called for Pen, Ink and Paper, and writ three Sentences in *Greek* and *Latin*, ſignifying her Innocence, (for in thoſe Tongues ſhe was exceeding well Learned) all the way ſhe went with a mild Behaviour, ſhe ſaluted the People, which drew Tears from many of the moſt obdurate Catholicks, to ſee ſuch Virtue brought to ruin, meerly by the Ambition of others; when ſhe came to the Scaffold, ſhe embraced *Fleckman*, who offered to lead her up, ſaying, *God I beſeech him abundantly reward you for your kindneſs towards me, although I muſt needs confeſs it was more unwelcome to me, than my inſtant Death is terrible*: Being upon the Scaffold, ſhe made this following Speech to the People.

The Lady Jane Gray's *Speech at the Scaffold.*

GOod people, I am come hither to Dye, for by the Law I am Condemned to the ſame; my Offence againſt the Queens Highneſs, was only in conſenting to the devices of others,

others, which is now deemed Treason, but it was never of my seeking, but by the Counsel of those who should have had better understanding of things than I, who knew little of the Law, and much less of the Title to the Crown, but touching the procurement, and desire thereof by me, or on my behalf, I do wash my hands in Innocency before God, and the face of all you (good Christian people) this day, and I pray you all to bear me witness, that I dye a good Christian Woman, and that I look to be saved by none other means, but by the Mercy of God in the Blood of his onely Son Jesus Christ: and I confess, that when I did know the Word of God, I neglected the same, and loved my Self and the World, and therefore this Plague and Punishment is justly befallen me for my Sins, yet I thank God for his Goodness, that he hath given me time and respite to Repent: And now good people, whilst I am alive, I pray assist me with your Prayers.

This Speech being ended, she delivered certain of her Apparel to her Gentlewomen, and having forgiven the Executioner, at his request she knit a Handkercheif before her Eyes, when saying a Psalm, and some few Prayers, she kneeled down, feeling for the Block, and being guided to it by a

stander

ſtander by, ſhe patiently layed down her Head, and after having repeated, *Lord, into thy hands I commend my Spirit*, it was devided from her Body, to the great grief of moſt that were Spectators of her Tragick end: Not long after her Death, Judge *Morgan*, who had Condemned her, fell Mad, and in his Ravings would often cry, *Take away the Lady* Jane; of which Madneſs he ſhortly died: Her affection to the Proteſtant Religion was ſuch, that before her Execution, ſhe ſent a Letter to her Father the Duke of *Suffolk* with all humble Duty, to intreat him (whatſoever miſchance befell him) not to Waver in his Faith, but to continue conſtant to the end; And one thing more worthy of note, is to be obſerved in this Lady, which is that She being at *New-Hall* in *Eſſex*, during the Reign of King *Edward* the ſixth, and paſſing by the Chapple Door, in Company of the Lady *Wharton*, when She perceived her make a Low Curteſie, and ſeeing no object that required it, She asked her the meaning, to which the Lady *Wharton* reply'd, it was to him that made us all, pointing to the Popiſh Sacrament that hung over the Alter, to which the Lady *Jane* made anſwer; *How can he be there who*

who made us all, when the Baker made him. This coming to the Lady *Marys* Ear, She could never well diſguſt it.

The next buſineſs to be done, was to hanſell the Gibbits lately erected; upon which, on the 15 of *February*, Fifty of the *Kentiſh* Rebels were hanged, and on the 18 of the ſame Inſtant, *Alexander Bret* Captain of the 500 *Londoners* that revolted to *Wyat*, who with ſeveral others (amongſt which were many Gentlemen) were ſent into *Kent*, there to be Executed in divers places, for a Terror to the County; on the 20 of the ſame Inſtant 400 of the ſame Gang with Halters about their Necks, were preſented before the Queen, all ſupplicant on their Knees; who from a Gallery pronounced their Pardons, and commanded them to be ſet at Liberty.

The Tragedy begun, no leſs then *Cataracts* of Blood, could make attonement, ſo that on the 23 of *February*, *Henery Gray* Duke of *Suffolk*, and Father to the Lady *Jane*, being Condemned on the 17 of the ſame Month, was brought from the *Tower* to a Scaffold on *Tower-Hill*, where as he was aſcending, Dr. *Weſton* a Popiſh Prieſt preſſed up with him, to the no ſmall

small Trouble of the Duke, who endeavoured to Thrust him back, being mounted, he made a short Speech, declaring *that he Dyed in the Reformed Religion, and detested against the Romish Superstitions*; when desiring all good Christians to Pray for him, he Submitted his neck to the Axe, and had his Head stricken off at a Blow, being a Man Noble both by Birth and Nature, Gentle of disposition, to such as sought his Favour, but right Hardy to such as opposed him, being indued with many Singular Vertues, but easie to be mislead, which as many Conjecture, occasioned not only his own Downfall, but likewise his Daughters, who (if he had desisted from his Second attempt) had past doubt obtained a Pardon.

The next was *Wyats* Turn, whose Execution was deferred till the eleventh of *April*, to see if he would Impeach any of his Confederates, and a kind of a Pardon was offered him, if he would so do, so that Subborned (as most conjecture) he Traduced the Marquess of *Exeter*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*, for that the Marquess having been Refused by Queen *Mary*, resolved to Marry the Lady *Elizabeth*, and to depose the Queen, which being done

done, to take upon him the Government in right of his Wife, which accuſation though Notoriouſly falſe, procured both their Commitments, and a long and tedious Perſecution of that wonder of her Sex, and Boaſt of Woman-kind. For upon this Impeachment She was Arreſted, at her Manor of *Aſhbridge*, on the 17 of *March* about 10 in the Evening, and although She was very much Indiſpoſed, yet was She brought Priſoner to *London*, and from *White-Hall* convey'd by Water to the *Tower*, (without being Suffered to ſee the Queen, although She greatly deſired it) and not without great hazard of being Caſt away, the Tide being ſo Low at the Shooting of the Bridge that the Barge ſtruck violently againſt the Ground; And again, when She came to Land, as Sick as She was, She was forced to wade, the Tide being ſo Shallow, that the Barge could not reach the Shore, but more of her Sufferings hereafter.

Wyat having falſly Impeached them, in hopes of Life, yet finding that he was deluded, touched with a Sence of ſuch his Treacherous accuſation, as he was going to the place of Execution, he deſired out of all Love that he might be brought

to

to the presence of the Marquess. Which being granted him, he fell upon his Knees and in most humble wise craved his Pardon, for the Irreparable injury which he had done him, not out of Malice, but out of desire of Life as the Sheriffs of the City, with many others being then present, afterward did testifie; but the implacable Malice of *Gardener* Bishop of *Winchester* towards the Lady *Elizabeth* (who he feared coming to the Crown, after the Death of the Queen, might change the Religion) endeavoured to stifle this Confession of *Wyats*, being much desirous of the destruction of that most Virtuous and Heroick Princess, wherefore he affirmed in the Star-Chamber at *Westminster*, (and thereto cited the Testimony of the Lord *Shandois*, who to curry favour with the Chancellor, stuck not to avouch his untruth) that *Wyat* a little before his Death, exhorted the Marquess to confess his Crime, and to submit himself to the Queens Mercy, as likewise that he charged the Princess as having a hand in his Conspiracy, but it was a manifest Error, for *Wyat* being mounted upon the Scaffold, after having viewed the people a while, and finding no hopes of longer life, composed himself for another World,

World, by many hearty Prayers to God to Pardon his great and manifold offences; and then with ſincere Aſſeverations, and Religious Proteſtations, he declared both her and the Lord *Courtney* Innocent, and that they were no ways Privy to his doings.

On the 27. of *April*, the Lord *Thomas Gray*, Brother to the Duke of *Suffolk*, and a Favourer of *Wyats* Conſpiracy, was Beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, who with great meekneſs Submitted himſelf to the Axe.

Much about this time Sir *Nicholas Throckmorton* was Tryed, as being Guilty of the aforeſaid Conſpiracy, but he ſo Stoutly and Cuningly anſwered for himſelf to every particular of his Charge, that the Jury acquitted him, which ſo highly diſpleaſed his Judges, that at the Prayer of the Attorney-General they were Forced to enter into a Bond of 500 *l.* a Man to appear before the Queens Councel at a day perfixed; From whence, after ſome ſhort Examination, the Foreman and one other, were ſent Priſoners to the *Tower*, and the reſt to the *Fleet*, where they continued a long time, and were Forced to pay great Sums of Money for their deliverance.

And

And now, to ſpeak ſomething of the ſuffering of the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, whoſe Life God ſo wonderfully preſerved, thereby to work out a deliverance to his People, She being carried to the *Tower*, as we have before recited, and there put under ſtrict ward, having moſt of her Servants taken from her, after the Racking and Strict Examination of ſeveral Perſons, to ſee if by ſuch means they could get any thing out of them to her prejudice (the Popes Clergy deſiring nothing more then her Death) *Stephen Gardiner* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, her profeſſed Enemy, the Earl of *Arundel*, and divers other Lords of the Councel, came to oppoſe againſt her; Sir *James Crofts*, whom they pretended had held Intelligence with her, to the prejudice of the Queen, and thereupon *Gardiner*, Strictly Examined her to ſeveral matters, but her anſwer were ſuch, that the Subtilty of that Romiſh *Fox*, could not prevail againſt her, and to their no little confuſion at their departure; Sir *James Kneeling* upon his Knees to the Lady *Elizabeth*, declared as followeth.

Madam,

MAdam, I am Sorry to see the day in which I should be brought as a Witness against you, but I assure your Grace, that I have been Marvellously Sifted by strict Examination, Touching your Highness, which the Lord knoweth is very strange to me, for I take God to Witness, before all your Honours (meaning the Lords there present) I do not know any thing of that Crime which you have lay'd to my Charge, in relation to this Noble Princes; and will thereupon take my Death, if I should be driven to so Strict a Tryal. The next thing whereby they sought to afflict her with, was, that the Constable of the Tower would not suffer her Servants to carry up her Provision, but that She must be attended in that Case by Rascally Souldiers, being desperate Papists for the most part, who (had not God prevented) might have through Bribery, by Intoxicating her Viands, Bereaved her of Life, of which when her Servants came to Complain, they rather received sharp Rebukes, then any hopes of amendment for the Future, the Constable declaring, that if they Troubled him with any Frivelous Suits, he would Clap them up, where they should see neither Sun nor Moon; So that they were forced to depart with heavy Hearts, praying

ing to God to turn his Heart; But applying themselves to the Councel upon that occasion, they afterwards obtained their requests, though not without some difficulty, She having continued close Prisoner for a months space, She sent her Gentleman Usher to the Lord Chamberlain, the said Constable, and the Lord Shandois, to come and speak with her, which they Vouchsafing, She requested them that She might walk in some place of open Air to refresh her Self, or if not that, yet in the Queens Lodgings, which they would by no means permit, telling her the Queens Commands were contrary, so that She was Forced to content her self with her old Lodging, which in Comparison, was little better then a Dungeon; Yet after some time, She obtained Leave to walk in a little Garden, and had often come to visit her a Boy about four years old, being a Mans Son in the Tower, with whose pretty Tatling her Grace was much delighted, as likewise he used to bring Flowers, which the Constable taking Notice of, began to Surmise, that by means of that Child, Letters might pass between her and the Lord Courtney, whereupon he took the Boy into Examination, demanding of him what it was the Lord Courtney sent to the Lady Elizabeth, when

out

out of his Childish simplicity, he replyed, I don't know, but I'le go and ask him what he will send her, *and offered to depart, when as the Constable took him, and carryed him to his Father, charging him not after that to suffer him to approach either of their Lodgings upon grievous Penalties, which the Child (young as he was) perceiving, next day peeping through the Pales, as her Grace was walking in the Garden, cried,* Mistress, Mistress, *I must bring you no more Flowers, at which she smiled, as well imagining what had passed; not long after Sir* Henry Benefield, *with a Guard of Souldiers, was set to Guard her, who used her far more Rigorous then the former, insomuch that She usually called him her Goaler; In the mean time* Gardener, *(without the knowledge of the Queen) with some others, had signed a Warrant to the Lieutenant of the Tower for her speedy Execution, which Mr.* Bridges *then Lieutenant mistrusting, posted to the Queen, to know the certainty of it, and so disappointed the Bloody wretch of his mischeivous designe; not long after She was conveyed from the Tower to* Woodstock, *under the keeping of Sir* Henry Benefield, *and the Lord* Williams *of* Thame, *where for a while we will leave her, and give the Reader an Account of the Suffer-*

ings

ings of the Dutchess of Suffolk, *and Mr.* Barti *her Second Husband, both of them being great Assertors of the Reformed Religion.*

Know then, that during the Reign of King *Edward*, *Gardener* Bishop of *Winchester*, was committed Prisoner to the *Tower* for endeavouring to oppose the Reformation, when as the Dutchess passing by his Lodging, he looked out of the Window, and putting off his Hat, asked her how she faired, her answer was, *That now the Wolf was away, the Lambs might rest quietly*; and at another time, she caused a Dog to be dressed up in a Rocket, and call'd him *Gardener*; as likewise being at a Merriment, the Duke her Husband then living, he ordered every Woman should take him she Loved best next her Husband to Dance, whereupon she took the Bishop, saying, *That since she could not have him she Loved best, she would take him she Loved worst*; which affront the Bishop coming to Power, and calling to remembrance, sought to Intrap her Life, and first of all, to hide his own Rancour, began to pick a quarrel with her about her Religion, as knowing that She held Popery in detestation, whereupon he meeting Mr. *Barti*, began to Examine him how his Lady dispenced with the Alteration

teration of the Scene, and whether she would be as ready to set up the Mass, as she was to pull it down, whereupon Mr. *Barti* making many excuses in her behalf, in conclusion told the Bishop, that he so well knew her mind, that he was certain She would not Relinquish her Religion, to which the Bishop made such replies as Mr. *Barti* well understood tended to the destruction of the Dutches, with which he had no sooner made her acquainted, but they resolved to leave *England*, whereat Mr. *Barti* getting a Pasport to goe over Sea to Solicite the Emperour for great Sums of Moneys due from him to the old Duke of *Suffolk*; ordered the Dutches with her Child, and such Servants as she could bring with her, to follow him in the secretest manner she might, the which she effected in disguise, and after many great hazards, arrived in *Brabant*, where meeting Mr. *Barti*, they were forced to fly in a Wet and Stormy night to *Wesel*, where after enduring much hardship, they were entertained by one *Frances Perusel*, a Protestant Minister, who was fled out of *England* for Religion; but long they had not been there e're a Watch word came from Sir *John Mason*, Queen *Maries* Embassador in the

Neither-

Neitherlands, that the Lord *Paget* intended with the Duke of *Brunſwicks* Troops, to ſurpriſe them, whereupon they were forced to fly from place to place, till at laſt their neceſſaries began to fail them, and they to diſpair of any Relief, at which time Letters came from the King of *Poland* to invite them to his Court, aſſuring them his Protection, which happened at the Inſtance of *Johannes Alaſco*, one of his Barons, who had been in *England*, and there received ſeveral favours at the Hand of the late Duke of *Suffolk*, where being Arived, they were by the King placed Honourably in the Earldom of *Crozan* belonging to the ſaid King, where they had the abſolute Power of Government confered upon them, and lived happily till the the Death of Queen *Mary*, and afterward returned into *England*, and under the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* lived many happy days.

But now to return again into *England*, about the 18 day of *May* 1554, *Thomas Cranmer* Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, *Nicholas Ridly* late Biſhop of *London*, whom *Bonner* had deprived, and *Hugh Latimer*, who long before voluntarily reſigned the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter*, were removed from the *Tower* to *Windſor*, and from thence to *Oxford*,

ford, there ſolemnly to diſpute with th
Divines of both Univerſities concerning th
Euchariſt, or Chriſts Real and Corpore
Preſence in the Sacrament, their uſage be
ing Extream, and almoſt beyond belie
Two days onely were allowed them fo
their preparation, and during that tim
were they under ſtrait confinement, in
place little better than a Dungeon, debar
ed alſo the Conference of any but thei
Goaler, and the uſe of their own Books an
Papers, they likewiſe being ſeparated, ye
when they came to deſpute, they manage
it ſo prudently, that it is to be wondered at,
and much more if we conſider the Barba-
rous uſuage they met withal in the Schools,
which was without Order, Manners, or
Modeſty, with Shouts, Hiſſings, and other
extravagant Geſtures, that would have
been more ſeemly at a Bear-Bating then at
a Sober Diſputation, where Religion was
the Theam: On the 14 of *April* they were
brought from Priſon to St. *Maries*, and ur-
ged to Abjure their Religion, which they
refuſing, the dayes for Diſputation were
appointed, *Cranmers* being the 16, *Ridlys*
the 17, and *Latimers* the 18 of *April* 1674,
each In their courſe anſwering all Oppo-
nants, which each of them performed not-
with-

withstanding the rude clamour and multiplicity of Interrogations at one and the same time, all urging and craving Answers, altho they were scoff'd at, reviled, and overborn with the Multitude, yet they forced their Adversaries to admire them; *Cranmer* did Learned, and according to the Dignity wherein he had so long flourished, *Ridly* accurely and readily, *Latimer* with a pleasant tartness and more solid then could be expected from a man so near the Age of fourscore; the Disputation ending, they were again on the 20 of *April* brought to St. *Maries*, and demanded whether they would persevere in their Opinions, which they affirming they would, thereupon they were declared Hereticks, and Condemned to be Burnt, at which they seemed rather to rejoyce, then in the least dismayed; As for their Martyrdom, it happens in the next year, and thither we refer the Reader.

These things being past, the Queen sends forth a Summons to call a Parliament at *Westminster* to begin on the 12 of *April*, which meeting, She proposed two things to their immediate consideration, *viz.* Her Marriage with the Prince of *Spain*, and Subjection to the See of *Rome* in all matters Ecclesiastical, the last of which She could not for

for a while obtain; the former was assented to upon condition, that *Philip* should not advance any to any publick Office in *England*, but such as were Natives of *England* and the Queens Subjects; that he should admit of a set number of *English* in his Houshold, whom he should use respectively, and not suffer them to be injur'd by Forreigners; that he should not Transport the Queen out of *England*, nor any of the Issue should be Begotten of her, who should have their Education in the Realm, and should not be suffered but upon some good reason to go out of the Realm, nor then neither, without the consent of the *English*; the Queen deceasing without Children, *Philip* should not lay any claim to the Kingdom, but should leave it freely to him to whom of right it should belong; that he should not change any thing in the Laws, either Publick or Private, the Immunities and Customes of the Realm, but should be Bound to confirm and keep them; he should not Transport any Jewels, or any part of the Wardrobe, nor Alienate any of the Revenues of the Crown; that he should Preserve our Shiping, Ordinance, and Munition, and keep the Castles, Forts, and Block-houses in good Repair and well Man'd.

All

All things being thus brought to pass and no further Impediment interposing between these Princes, *Phillip* set sail from the *Grain*, having about 120 Ships in Company, was met by 20 Sail sent out by the Queen, and 20 Flemish Ships sent by the Emperor, so that on the sixteenth of *July* he Arrived at *Southampton*, where he was waited upon by a great number of *English* Nobility sent by the Queen to conduct him to *Winchester*, where at that time the Queen resided, the chief of which were the Marquess of *Winchester*, the Earls, *Arundel*, *Derby*, *Worcester*, *Bedford*, *Rutland*, *Pembrook*, the Lords *Clinton*, *Cobham*, *Willoughby*, *Darcy*, *Mattravers*, *Talbot*, *Strange*, *Fitzwarran*, and *North*, with a great Train. The chief of the Nobility that came with *Phillip* from *Spain* were these, the Duke of *Alva*, the Duke of *Medina Celi*, the Admiral of *Castil*, the Marquess *Bergues*, the Marquess of *Piscuria*, the Marquess of *Saria*, the Marquess of *Valli*, the Marquess of *Augulliar*, the Earls, *Egmond*, *Horn*, *Faria*, *Chincon*, *Oliveria*, *Medica*, *Salidan*, *Fuento*, *Salida*, *Landrino*, *Castellar*, *Don Ruigones* Bishop of *Cuenca* with many others, so that setting forwards from *Southampton* with a Train of about 2000 Horse, he came to *Winchester* where the Queen

Queen was lodged in the Biſhops Palace, at his coming a great number of the Biſhops and Prime Clergy ſtood ready to receive him; after he had made his Prayers in the Church, he was Lodged in the Deans Houſe, and the next Morning went to viſit the Queen, who received him very kindly, and the next day, being the 23d of *July* the Marriage was Solemnized in the Preſence of all the Nobility and Ambaſſadors of Forreign Potentates, where in conſideration of the ſaid Marriage *Don Juan Figuerca* the Emperors Ambaſſador Proclaimed them by the Titles of *Phillip* and *Mary* King and Queen of *England*, *France*, *Naples*, *Jeruſalem* and *Ireland*, Defenders of the Faith, Princes of *Spain* and *Sicily*, Arch Duke and Dutcheſs of *Auſtria*, Duke and Dutcheſs of *Millain*, *Burgundy* and *Brabant*, Countrys of *Haſpurg* and *Tirell*, which was afterwards loudly Proclaimed by a Herauld in *Latine*, *French*, and *Engliſh*, and then they came forth of the Church hand in hand, having two Swords boarn before them, and ſo returned to the Pallace with all imaginable Pomp and Royalty.

About the begining of *Auguſt* they removed thence and came to *Baſing*, and from thence to *Windſor*, where the King

was

was Inſtalled Knight of the Garter, on the 11th of the ſame inſtant they came to *London*, and were received by the Citizens with moſt Magnificent Triumphs, the Conduits every where running Wine, and ſo many rare devices of Pageantry, that it would be too tedious to recite; through the City they paſſed to *Whitehall*, where they were diverted with *Maſques*, *Balls*, and all manner of Delights, in which kind of Entertainment a Month was ſpent.

On the 11th of *November* another Parliament began at *Weſtminſter*, about the beginning of which Cardinal *Pool*, who by King *Henry* the 8th had been Proclaimed Enemy and Traytor to the Realm, and cauſed to be Attainted of High Treaſon in Parliament, was Created Cardinal by *Paul* the third, and had been Pope had not he overſlipped the Opportunity, when hearing of the Death of King *Edward*, and that Queen *Mary* Succeeded, knowing well how ſhe ſtood affected to the Romiſh Religion, he repairs to Pope *Julius*, who through his neglect had obtained the Papacy, and procures of him to be ſent into *England* with the Title of *Legate a Latere*, but was ſtayed by the Emperour in *Germany*, and not ſuffered to come over into

England, till ſuch time the Marriage was Conſummated, leaſt he might be a means to hinder it. as being highly in the favour of the Queen; but the Queen being impatient of his ſtay, ſent Letters to him, and to the Emperour to haſten his Arrival, ſo that Imbarquing at *Calais*, he Landed at *Dover* about the beginning of *November*, having been ſtay'd above a Month by tempeſtuous Weather. He being at *Dover*, ſeveral of the Nobility were ſent to meet him, and to Congratulate his return from Exile, the Act of his Attainder being Repeal'd in Parliament, and he again reſtored to his Blood, he being Grandchild to *George* Duke of *Clarance* brother to *Edward* the Fourth: After his coming both Houſes were ſent for to Court, where the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* Lord Chancellor, having the preſence of the King, Queen, and Nobility, ſpoke ſomething in Relation to the Cardinals Arrival, the Cardinal himſelf began a long Oration in Engliſh, the Heads of which take as followeth,

He told them he did acknowledge himſelf much bound to the King and the Eſtates of the Realm, by whoſe favour thoſe Laws of his Exile and Proſciption were Repeal'd, and he once more rendred a Native of the Land, that he

he was bound by the Laws of gratitude to endeavour a Requital of this Benefit, whereto an occasion happily offered it self. The late Schism had separated them from the Union of the Church, and made them Exiles from Heaven. By the Authority conferred on him by the Pope St. Peters *Successor and Christ Vicar, he would bring them back into the fold of the Church, the sole means of attaining the Celestial Heritage: wherefore he exhorted them Ingeniously to confess the Errors of these latter years, and to detest them with sincere Alacrity, to accept of, and retain this benefit, which God by his Vicars Legate did proffer them, for now nothing else remained, but that he being present with those Keys which should open the Gates of the Church, they should also Abrogate those Laws which were lately Enacted to the prejudice of the Church, and had rent them from the rest of the body.*

Having spoke thus much and more, ransaking Antiquity for Examples of our Fore-Fathers Devotion and respect to the See of *Rome*, it wrought so effectually in the minds of those who were adicted to Popery, that they thought not themselves untill that day capable of Salvation: But many if not the greatest part of the Commons house withstood the readmittance of such Superstitions,

ſtitions, as deeming it a rare Felicity (as indeed it was) to have ſhook off the *Roman* Yoak, yet in the end, by the unwearied endeavours of the King and Queen they ſigned it, though much againſt their minds. Both Houſes thus concurring, the Authority which Popes ſo long heretofore had Uſurped was reſtored, the Title of *Supream head of the Church* Abrogated, and a Petition drawn up by the whole Court of Parliament to the Cardinal for the Abſolution of the People and Clergy of *England* from Schiſm and Hereſie, which was preſented by the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* whom (all kneeling) the Cardinal by his Authority Legatine, Abſolved after this Manner,

The Abſolution,

Our Lord Jeſus Chriſt which with his moſt Precious Blood, hath Redeemed and waſhed us from all our Sins and Iniquities that he might Purchaſe to himſelf a glorious Spouſe without Spot or Wrinkle, and whom the Father has appointed Head over all his Church, He by his Mercy Abſolve you, and we by the Apoſtolick Authority given to us by the moſt Holy Lord Pope Julius *the Third (his Vicegerent on Earth) do Abſolve and deliver you and every*

of

of you with the whole Realm and the Dominions thereof, from all Hereſie and Schiſm, and from all and every Judgments, Cenſures and Pains for that Cauſe incurred: and alſo we do reſtore you again to the unity of our Mother the Holy Church, as in our Letters of Commiſſion more plainly ſhall appear.

After this General Abſolution Received, the King, Queen, and all the Lords and Commons went to King *Henry* the 7ths Chappel, and there Sang *Te Deum* with great Joy and Gladneſs, which was no ſooner known at *Rome*, but the Pope Ordains a general Proceſſion, and was preſent at it himſelf. And within a ſhort time the Queen ſent thither her Ambaſſadors to tender her obedience to her Holy Father, with the Submiſſion of the whole Realm, ſhe having made a vow ſo to do when ſhe firſt came to the Crown, and had afterwards privately given it under her hand to *Giovanni Franciſco Commendo* the Popes Chamberlain, whom he had ſent to bring him an account of the poſture of Affairs. Upon her ſending Letters to *Poole* to reſtore himſelf to his Country, thoſe that were ſent on this Embaſſy, were the Biſhop of *Ely*, Sir *Anthony Brown*, and *Edward Crane* Doctor of Law,

but before they could Arrive there, the Pope was dead. In the mean time the Queen conſidering how Succeſsfull ſhe had hitherto been in her undertakings, moves it to the Nobility the better to Endear her ſelf to *Phillip*, that he might have (if not the Royal, yet at leaſt the Matrimonial Crown) Impoſed on him, but in this ſhe could by no means prevail, the Lords fearing that by ſuch advantage he might hereafter lay claim to the Kingdom.

Her next undertaking was to deal with the Parliament for Reſtoring Church Lands declaring that ſhe could not in Conſcience keep any part thereof ſo unjuſtly taken away by her Father; but ſhe could only prevail for the reſtoring the Tenths granted by the Clergy to the King, *Anno* 1534. the reſt being ſo divided amongſt the Nobility, that ſelf-intereſt would not ſuffer their compliance farther in the matter.

Now the Queen being in the 38th year of her Age, whither through her own credulity, or on the flattery of others, is not certain, would needs perſwade her ſelf that ſhe was with Child, which conceit ſo far wrought by the advice of certain Midwives, that ſhe declared ſhe felt the Embryo ſtir in her womb, but not entertaining

taining the advice of skilfull Phyſitians, ſhe was deceived by a Diſeaſe called by the Learned a *Mola*, which is a fleſhy Infirm ſubſtance that with the motion of the body, moves as if it were animated, the which by over-cooling the Liver, often turns into a Dropſie, and becomes incurable, as this happened to the Queen, and at laſt expoſed her to the Laughter of the World; yet ſo far this belief wrought, that the Lords of the Counſel ſent to *Ponner* Biſhop of *London* to diſperſe ſeveral Forms of Prayers throughout his Dioceſs, wherein after having given thanks to God for the many Mercies beſtowed upon this Nation, but above all that he had given them an Heir to the Crown, as likewiſe to Pray for the Queen and the Infant, and that ſhe might have a Happy and Eaſie Delivery; other Prayers were put up that it might be a Male Child, well Favoured and Witty; nor was there a little ſtir about providing Rockers, Nurſes, Cradles, Swadling-band and the like, *Te Deum* being every where cauſed to be Sung: nor was the Great Councel of the Nation (the Parliament) leſs credulous for an Act was paſſed for the better providing and diſpoſing of the Infant to be Born and inſtituting the manner of its Educatio[n]

nay farther, a Rumour (but without any certain Author)was ſpred that ſhe was Delivered of a young Prince, ſo that the *Engliſh* Merchants at *Antwerp* cauſed their Ordinance to be ſhot off, and Bonfires with Ringing of Bells for Joy, But in *June* following, it was plainly manifeſted that the Queen was not with Child, nor ever had been, and that all was little better than a Dream, which occaſioned much Ridicule.

This year 1554. a great many Barrons were created about the beginning of *March*, *William Howard* was Created Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, on the 5th of *April John Williams* Lord *Williams* of *Thame*, on the 7th of *April Edward North* Barron of *Cartlege*, on the 8th of *April John Bruges* Lord *Shandois*, on the 14th of *May Gerald Fitzgerald* Earl of *Kildare*, and on the 2d of *September Anthony Brown* Earl of *Montague*. In the ſame Month died the Duke of *Norfolk*.

On the 18th of *January* 1555. the Lord Chancellour with ſix other Lords comming to the Tower by the Queens Commandment, ſet at Liberty the Arch-Biſhop of *York*, Sir *John Rogers*, Sir *James Acroft*, Sir *Nicholas Throckmorton*, Sir *Nicholas Arnold*,

nold, Sir *George Harper*, Sir *William Sentlow*, Sir *Gawin Carew*, Sir *Andrew Dudly*, *William Gibs*, *Cutbert Vaughan*, and *Harington Terlands* brother, and others, moſt of them Committed upon the account of *Wyats* Rebellion, but the Archbiſhop being Married was deprived of his Archipiſcopal See, and *Nicholas Heath* ſometimes Biſhop of *Worceſter* was conſtituted in his Room.

About the beginning of *April* the Marques of *Exeter* was ſet at Liberty, and after the Lady *Elizabeth* had been convey'd to *Woodſtock*, and by the way put into great fear of her Life, inſomuch that being at *Richmond*, and a ſtrong Guard of Souldiers ſet upon her, all her own Servants unleſs her Gentleman-Uſher being put away, ſhe verily concluded that they deſigned her Death, wherefore ſhe called him to her, and bid him with the reſt of his fellows pray for her, for this night (ſaid ſhe) I verily believe will be my laſt, whereupon with a heavy heart he went down, and finding the Lord of *Thame* walking with Sir *Henry Benefield*, he deſired to ſpeak a word with his Lordſhip in private, which being granted, he with Tears beſought him to tell him whether the Murther of his Miſtris was concluded on, and to deal truly with him, that he

he and the reſt of his poor fellow Servants might pertake of her fate, for that they were reſolved to dye with her; to which his Lordſhip (who was of a very mild and gentle diſpoſition) anſwered, *God forbid ſuch a wickedneſs ſhould be acted, the which* (ſays he) *rather then I will ſuffer. I and my men are here ready to dye at her Graces feet*: of which ſhe being advertiz'd, was ſomewhat comforted. During her being in *Woodſtock* Priſon, the Boards of the Floor were fired under her by Treachery, as moſt imagined: And at another time, one *Baſſet* a great Favourite of *Gardeners* came with 30 men privately Armed, to have deſtroyed her, but as God would have it, *Benefeld* was gone to wait upon the Counſel, and had left charge with his Brother to ſuffer none to enter till his return: So that the Ruffain was defeated of his purpoſe. And at a Debate in Counſel about her Death, the Lord *Paget* declared that unleſs her Head was ſtricken off, the King and Queen could expect no quiet, for which unchriſtian Speech he was greatly Rebuked by the *Spaniſh* Nobility, who deteſted ſuch a wickedneſs, and ever after became Sutors to the King for her Deliverance, with whom they ſo far prevailed, that in a ſhort time after

after ſhe was ſent for to Court, where being admitted to the Queens preſence, ſhe fell upon her knees, and deſired God to Bleſs her Majeſty, ſaying ſhe was and would continue her Faithfull Subject whilſt ſhe liv'd, and behav'd her ſelf ſo meekly, that ever after King *Philip*, who as it is thought, ſtood behind the Curtain and heard what paſſed between them, became a means for her Deliverance, which was about the latter end of *April*, though to the great diſpleaſure of *Gardener*; of whom it is reported, that in his often diſcourſing about puniſhing Hereticks (as he called them) he would ſay, *We ſtrip the Leaves, and Lop the Boughs, but unleſs we ſtrike at the Root. (that Hope of Hereticks)* (meaning the Lady *Elizabeth*) *we do nothing*; but God prevented his malitious purpoſe. And thus much for the Lady *Elizabeth*, whom God of his infinite goodneſs preſerved as a means to deliver theſe Kingdoms from Popery and Slavery; yet was ſhe not ſo at Liberty, but that ſhe had Sir *Thomas Pope* and others of the Privy Counſel about her, to be overſeers of her Actions.

And although the Reign of Queen *Mary* has been hitherto as it were but ſprinkled with blood, now it began to be double dyed,

dyed, for now the Bleſſed Martyrs come to Act their parts upon the Tragick Stage, and in a Spiritual warfare, to fight under the Victorious Banner of their Captain the Lord Jeſus, againſt all his powerful Enemies *and through him that loved them were more then conquerers*, as by their courage and undaunted Reſolutions will appear, for now the Statute of *Ex officio* and ſeveral ſevere Laws being made againſt ſuch as profeſſed the everlaſting Goſpel, they were not onely deprived of their Livings, but without any reſpect to Quality, Sex or Age, grieviouſly impriſoned; except it Were ſuch as by denying their Maſter, would vouchſafe to fall down and worſhip the Image of the Beaſt.

And now to begin with the two famous Champions, *viz.* Dr. *Ridley*, ſometimes Biſhop of *London*, and Dr. *Lattimer* ſometimes Biſhop of *Worceſter*, whoſe diſputations together with Archbiſhop *Cranmer's* have already been briefly related, after which. being often ſolicited to recant their opinions, and ſtoutly refuſing to hearken to any ſuch perſwaſions, as out of a deſire of life, or cowardly fear of death, to be prevailed with to deny the Lord that bought them, they having been a long time

time examined and narrowly ſifted by the Commiſſioners ſent down to *Oxford*, where they remained Priſoners (which Commiſſioners were the Biſhops of *Lincolne*, *Gloceſter* and *Briſtol*) and by their anſwers to ſuch Articles as were exhibited againſt them, touching their Faiths, they had as it were put their Judges to a nonplus, and ſhaken the Popes Kingdome by laying open the Abſurdities of the Church of *Rome*; the Enemies of the Goſpel (by overbearing them with power, thereby to put them to ſilence) cauſed the ſentence of Condemnation to be read, which in effect was thus, *Foraſmuch as* Nicholas Ridley *and* Hugh Lattimer *did affirm, maintain and ſtubbornly defend certain Opinions, Aſſertions and Hereſie contrary to the word of God, and the Received Faith of the Church, as in denying the true and natural body of Chriſt, and his natural blood to be in the Sacrament of the Alter. Secondly, In affirming the ſubſtance of bread and wine to remain after the words of Conſecration. Thirdly, In denying the Maſs to be the lively Sacrifice of the Church for the quick and the dead, and by no means would retract and be brought from thoſe their Hereſies, we therefore the Commiſſioners,* viz. *I of* Lincoln, James *of* Gloceſter, *and* John *of* Briſtol,

Briſtol, *do Condemn the ſaid* Nicholas Ridley *and* Hugh Lattimer *as Hereticks, and ſo adjudge them preſently both by word and alſo in deed to be degraded from the degree of Biſhops from Prieſthood and all Eccleſiaſtical Orders, declaring moreover the ſaid* Nicholas Ridley *and* Hugh Latimer *to be no Members of the Church, and thereupon they delivered them over to the Secular power to be dealt with according to Law.*

And thereupon they were carried back to Priſon, to Remain till the day of Execution being nothing Appalled but rather rejoyced that they were accounted worthy to ſuffer for Chriſts ſake, and ſo continued till the 16th of October 1555. which was the day apointed for their execution the night before which, one thing is worthy of note: they being priſoners in the Mayors houſe, whoſe name was *Iriſh*, at ſupper Dr. *Ridley* having ſhaved himſelf, with a merry countenance bid all the company to his wedding, for to morrow, ſaid he, I am to be marryed, at which the Mayors wife fell a weeping, but he comforting her, ſaid, now I perceive you love me not, nor do you intend to be at my Marriage, bidding them all be of good cheer for although he ſhould meet with a ſharp Breakfaſt, yet he

he was ſure of a ſweet and pleaſant ſupper, nor would he ſuffer his brother in law to watch with him that night, ſaying, that God (willing) he intended to ſleep as quietly that night as ever, nor was *Lattimer* leſs couragious, now the day being come, they were lead to the Stake, there being a number of the Inhabitants warned to guard them for fear of a reſcue, when they came thither they imbraced and exhorted each other to play the man, Dr. *Ridley* deſiring Mr. *Lattimer* to be of good chear, for ſaid he, God will either aſſwage the fury of the flames, or ſtrengthen us to abide it, doubt not me, ſaid Mr. *Lattimer*, for by Gods Grace we ſhall this day light ſuch a Candle in *England* as ſhall never be put out, and after they had kiſſed the Stake, and prayed a while, Dr. *Smith* ſtood up and made a ſhort Sermon, taking his Text out of St. *Pauls* firſt Epiſtle to the *Corinthians*, Cap. 13. *If I give my body to be burned and have no charity it ſhall profit me nothing*. Where in his Sermon he told the people they were Heriticks and out of the Catholick Church, ſaying, that they were the Authors of their own death, comparing them to *Judas* and to a woman that hang'd her ſelf

ſelf in *Oxford*, and that by reaſon of their re-
fuſing to comply with the Church of *Rome*,
they occaſioned their own deaths, with
ſeveral other reproachful and opprobrious
ſpeeches which ſo inflamed the hearts of
theſe good Martyrs with zeal for the cauſe
of Chriſt, that hearing him not onely abuſe
his Sacred Goſpel, but alſo go about to
perſwade the people quite contrary to all
truth, they were very deſirous to anſwer
this impious Sermon, and thereupon falling
on their knees to the Lord *Williams*, Dr. *Mar-
ſhal* Vice Chancellor of *Oxford*, and ſeveral
others that ſate upon a form to ſee Execu-
on done, they deſired for Chriſts ſake they
might b ſuffered to Anſwer him in a
few words, but whilſt my Lord was de-
manding of the reſt whether he might ſuf-
fer it or not, the Vice Chancellor with the
Bayliff ran upon them, and ſtopped their
mouths ſaying, that if they would recant
their erronious Opinions, they ſhould have
free leave ſo to doe, and no otherwiſe?
ſaid Dr. *Ridley*, no replyed the Vice Chan-
cellor, then ſaid he, *I will never recant
whilſt I have breath in my body, to deny my
Lord Chriſt and his known truth: Gods will
be done*, to which *Lattimer* added his old
poſy, *well there is nothing hid but it ſhall be
opened*,

pened, and after Dr. *Ridleys* having given away ſuch things as he had about him to his friends, and ſuch others as ſtood near him, and they had made their prayers to Almighty God, the Chain was faſtned about them, and two bags of Gunpowder was brought them by Dr. *Ridley*'s brother in law, which they kindly accepted, and then Dr. *Ridley* deſiring the Lord *Williams* to be a means to the Queen for his brother, whoſe Living had been unlawfully taken away, as likewiſe for ſeveral poor men to whom, during his being Biſhop of *London* he had let Leaſes, of which *Bonner* (coming to that See) had deprived them, adding that that was the onely thing that troubled him, whereupon my Lord declared he would acquaint her Majeſty with his requeſt, then was the fire kindled, and upon its ſeizing of him, Dr. *Ridley* cryed, *Into thy hands O Lord I commend my Spirit*, which he repeated ſeveral times, by reaſon it was a long ſpace before he dyed, the fire not being made well to him: on the other ſide Dr. *Lattimer* cryed as vehemently, *O father of heaven receive my ſoul*, and without ſo much as writhing his body gave up the Ghoſt. All which Archbiſhop *Cranmer* from the Battailments of

of his priſon beheld and prayed to God to ſtrengthen them that they might bear their ſufferings patiently, at the deaths of theſe brave Champions were many weeping Eyes, and by their conſtant ſufferings and their ſealing their Doctrines with their blood, not a few were converted from their ſuperſtitious Errors; the place of their Execution was in the Town ditch near *Baliel* Colledg, one thing here is worthy of our ſpecial note, wherein the hand of God was manifeſt, which was that the ſame day that the godly Martyrs ſuffer'd, *Gardiner* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* notwithſtanding he had the Duke of *Norfolk* and ſeveral others of Quality for his Gueſt would not goe to dinner till he heard they had ſuffer'd, which he did not till about 4 in the afternoon, when with great ſemblance of Joy, he commanded Dinner to be ſet on the Table, but the Joy laſted not long before Gods Juſtice overtook him, for before he had half dined he was taken ſo deſperate ill that they were forced to carry him to bed, where he continued for the ſpace of 15 days in great anguiſh, voiding nothing downward, ſo that his Tongue ſwelling, and he ready to burſt, dyed miſerably.

Now

Now the *Londoners* to ſhew their diſlike and utter Averſion to Popery, hung up a Cat on *Cheapſide* Croſs, Dreſſed in Monks Habit, having a Wafer or Papiſtical conſecrated bread between her fore-feet, but the Authors were not known, though ſtrict inquiry was made after them.

As likewiſe the Pariſh Prieſt of St. *Pancras* going on Proceſſion on *Eaſter* Day, and coming to the Church as their uſual manner is, he put his hand into a place like a little Sepulcher where a Crucifix was laid for the purpoſe, which he was to take out and lift up to the People, and to repeat the words of the Angel *non eſt hic ſed Surrexit, he is not here but riſen,* and he found it ſo indeed, for ſome or other had taken thence the *Gimcrack*, which proceedings ſo incenſed the Queen, that ſhe threatned the City to take away their Charter, and although ſhe by her Counſel was perſwaded to the contrary; yet during her Reign ſhe kept a ſtrict Eye upon them, and could not well affect them, as knowing they were oppoſite to the Religion which ſhe ſo zealouſly promoted.

On the 13th of *February*, the famous Preacher Mr. *John Rogers* was Burned at *London*, having been called from Exile by King

King *Edward*, he was by Biſhop *Ridley* for his great Learning, promoted to be Vicar of S. *Pulchers*, and Prebend of St. *Pauls*, but in vain did both Learning and Innocence plead for him before the mercileſs Tyrants, for he refuſing to bow down to *Baal*, was doom'd to the flames, bearing them with a wonderfull patience, and crying with a loud voice *Lord receive my Spirit*, he gave up the Ghoſt, leaving behind him a Wife and ten ſmall children.

Mr. *Lawrance Saunders* Miniſter of *Allhollows Breadſtreet*, being Condemned by *Bonner*, and Degraded, was ſent to *Coventry*, there to be burnt, where in vain they tempting him to deny his Maſter. On the 8th of *February* they committed him to the mercy of the fire, in the midſt of which with a loud and cheerful voice, he cryed *Welcome Life*, and ſo reſigned his Soul into the hands of his Creator:

On the 9th of the ſaid inſtant, *John Hooper* Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, having been condemned, and degraded for the ſake of Chriſts holy Goſpel, was brought to *Gloceſter* to ſuffer, where being met by a great many of his Friends, who wept to ſee him in that condition, he comforted them ſaying, he rejoyced in nothing more then that the Doctrine

ſtrine he had Preached among them, he ſhould in their ſights Seal with his Blood, and being in the fire (which was made of Green Wood, and by reaſon of the driving of the Wind, conſumed all his neither parts before his upper parts were in a manner touched) he for a long hour ſuſtained it patiently, crying *Lord Jeſus Receive my Soul*, and then dyed a bleſſed Martyr.

The Papiſts ſtill thirſty of Blood, the ſame day Burnt the ever famous Dr. *Taylor* at *Hadly* in *Kent* for the Teſtimony of the Goſpel, after they had perſecuted him about three months, nor could promiſe of Pardon with a Biſhoprick prevail with him to recant, but ſuffered as the former (ſaying in the flames,) *Mercifull Father for Jeſus ſake receive my Soul*, and ſo gave up the Ghoſt. He was a man of exquiſit Learning and Piety, his Charity being ſo great towards the poor, that they generally bewailed his loſs; and one thing is to be obſerved of a poor man and his three children, who kneeling down as he was going to the Stake, cryed with a loud voice, O *Dear Father and good Shepheard*, Dr. Taylor *God help and Succour thee, as thou haſt many times Succoured me and my poor Children.* And when he came to the Alms Houſes, he called out the poor

poor People, and gave them ſuch mony as he had, and then paſſed on to add to the number of the Faithfull Martyrs that ſuffered in this Bloody Queens Reign.

On the 16th of *March Thomas Tomkins* being Condemned by that Bloody Monſter *Bonner* (who before had Burnt his Hand with a Candle till his ſinews ſnapped in ſunder to make him recant) was delivered up to the Sheriffs of *London*, who Burnt him in *Smithfield*, where his patient ſuffering was the means of Converting ſome from their Erronious Opinions.

William Hunter a young man about 18 years of age being Condemned by *Bonner*, was on the 26th of *March* Burnt at *Brentwood* in *Eſſex* for his Faith in Chriſt.

On the 30th of *March* Dr. *Farrar* Biſhop of St. *Davids*, having been Condemned by on *Morgan*, who had taken poſſeſſion of his Biſhoprick, was firſt degraded, and after delivered over to the Secular Power, and Burnt at *Carmarthen* in *Wales*, he being a man of great Learning and Piety, as may be ſeen by his Conſtancy in his ſuffering. For as he was going to the Stake, many came about him and pityed his Caſe, ſaying, O what torments he was going to ſuffer, to whom he anſwered with a cheerfull

full countenance, *if I ſtir in the flame during Life, believe not my Doctrine*, and as he ſaid ſo it happened.

About this time one *Nutingal* a Popiſh Prieſt, Parſon of *Crondal* near *Canterbury*, Reading the Popes Bull in the Church to the People, and braging that it had power to cleanſe them from all ſin, with many ſuch Blaſphemous Expreſſions, fell down dead in the Pulpit, to the great Terror of his Auditors.

George Marſh a Godly Martyr being Condemned by the Biſhop of *Cheſter*, was brought to the Stake at *Weſtcheſter*, and there having a Barrell of Pitch and Tarr placed over his head, the fire was ſet to him, who burning a long ſpace, ſo that every one ſuppoſing him to be dead, on a ſuddain he ſtarted as it had been out of a Trance, and ſpreading abroad his arms, cryed, *Father of Heaven have mercy upon me*, and thereupon yielded his Spirit.

On the 24th of *April* Mr. *Cardmaker* Miniſter, and Mr. *Warren* Upholſterer, being Condemned by *Bonner*, were Burnt prayſing God in the midſt of the flames, and by their conſtant reſolution in ſuffering Conquered their tormentors, exhorting all preſent to beware of Idolatry, &c.

Much about the ſame time, *William Flower* having his hand firſt cut off, was afterwards Burnt at *Weſtminſter* for overthrowing the Hoſt, and bore his ſuffering with admirable patience: So that when his hand was cut off, he never ſo much as ſhrunk, unleſs it were by a little moving his ſhoulder, and when he came into the flames, the blood all the while flowing from his wriſt, after he had lifted up his voice to God, and beſought him to receive his Spirit, he was heard to ſpeak no more.

And now as if ſingle ſlaughter could not ſatiate their revenge or implacable malice, they reſolve to make a quicker diſpatch, for on the 12th of *July* no leſs then four were Burnt in one Fire at *Canterbury*, whoſe names were theſe, *John Bland*, *John Franckiſh*, *Nicholas Shatterden*, and *Humphrey Middleton*, all condemned by the Biſhop of *Dover*, and after having defended the Articles of their Faith againſt many Objections, and reſiſting all their temptations, they joyfully expoſed their bodies to the devouring flames.

Much about the ſame time Mr. *Carver*, Mr. *Feudſon*, and *James Abbes*, ſuffered under the Popiſh Tyrants, beſeeching God to pardon their Enemies, and not lay their blood to their charge.

On

On the 8th of *Auguſt* Mr. *John Denby* was burnt at *Uxbridge*, who in the midſt of the flame ſung a Pſalm, which that Bloody wretch Dr. *Story* (who in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* was deſervedly hanged for Treaſon) hearing, he commanded one of the Tormentors to throw a Faggot in his Face, which all broke the skin, and cauſed the Blood to iſſue out apace, when as the Doctor Laughing told the fellow he had ſpoiled a good old Song: but this bleſſed man, notwithſtanding the fire burnt fierce, taking but little notice of his wounds, began again to ſing, and ſo continued to praiſe God, till his breath departed from his body, *&c.*

About the 28th of *Auguſt Patrick Packingham* was burnt in the ſame Town for profeſſing the Goſpel.

A while after *John Newman* being Condemned by *Bonner* was Burnt at *Saffron Walden.*

And the ſame Month ſix more were burnt at *Canterbury*, viz. *William Cocker*, *William Hopper*, *Henry Lawrance*, *Richard Colliar* *Richard Write*, and *John Stere*, being all Burnt in one Fire, and Condemned by the Biſhop of *Dover* for Hereticks, becauſe they maintained the Scriptures to be Gods Holy

Word, all of them ſuffering couragiouſly for the Truths ſake.

This Month likewiſe ſuffered *Stephen Harwood*, *Thomas Fuſt*, *Robert Smith*, *George Tinkerfield*, and *William Hale*, all conſtant Martyrs for the Truth, who triumphed even in Death.

Much about that time, *viz.* the 22d of *Auguſt*, *George King*, *Thomas Lyes*, and *John Wade*, being carryed from Priſon to Priſon, Rack'd, and moſt barbarouſly uſed, dyed in the *Lolards* Tower, (a place then as bad, if not worſe than that which the condemned men in *Newgate* are confined to, &c.) and were caſt out in the Field: Their Burial being ſtrictly forbidden upon a great penalty, yet ſuch was the Charity of ſeveral good Chriſtians, that they went by night and buryed them, not daring to do it in the day time for fear of being apprehended.

On the 13th of *Auguſt* 1555. (a year of Bloody Murthers) was *Robert Samuel* a godly Miniſter, and Faithfull Profeſſour of Chriſt and his Holy Goſpel Burnt at *Ipſwich*, his Body, as many affirm, being ſeen in the Flames to ſhine like melting ſilver: and not long after him two of his Congregation, *viz.* *Ann Poten* a Brewers Wife, and *Joana Trunchfield*, Wife to *Michael Trunch-*

field

field a Shoomaker: So that no regard was had to Sex or Age, nor did any come amiss into their fiery hands: but good God preserve us from such cruelties for the future, if it be thy blessed Will.

In *September* following, *Canterbury* was again Illumen'd with the flaming Bodys of five Blessed Martyrs, *viz.* *George Catmer* of *Hith*, *Robert Streuter* of *Hith*, *Anthony Broadward* of *Coleten*, *George Broadward* of *Bromfield*, and *James Tutty* of *Brenchly*, Condemned by *Thornton* Bishop of *Dover*.

The same Month *Thomas Hayward*, and *John Goreway* were Burnt in the Town of *Litchfield*: and in these cruelties the Papists far surpassed *Nero*, for he only Burnt the Dead Bodys of Christians to light him to his Pallace by Night; but the Popish Bishops would have Living Sacrifices, as it were offered up before their Gates.

The next who came to be Tryed in fire, were *Robert Glover*, that famous Professour of the Gospel, and *Cornelius Bongey* no less zealous for the Truth, which his great Master Sealed with his Precious Blood upon the Cross, they being both Burnt at *Coventry* on the 20th of *September*.

On the 16th of *October* *William Wolsey* and *Robert Pygot* being Condemned by Dr. *Fuller*

Fuller Chancellour to the Biſhop of *Ely*, were burned there, and ſeveral New Teſtaments with them: ſome of which they catching up, held to their breaſts, and ſecured from the fire as well as they could, till ſuch time that they themſelves were conſumed with them.

One thing by the way is very Remarkable, *Wolſey* before he went to the Stake, being viſited by one Mr. *Hadilo* of *Ely*; delivered to him ſeveral parcels of Money to carry to his Wife and Relations, of which 8*s*. 6*d*. was ordered for one *Richard Denton* a Smith, dwelling at *Wells* in *Cambridge*-Shire, and withall to tell him (after his hearty Commendations) that he wondered ſince he had been ſo forward in confirming him to ſtand firm for the Truth, he delayed to follow him, and to receive the glorious Crown of Martyrdom; which Meſſage when Mr. *Hadilo* had declared to the ſaid *Denton*, and delivered the Money, *Denton* reply'd, he could not be content to Burn for Religion: But ſeeing he refuſed to Burn for Chriſts ſake, he ſuffered by flame after another manner, for his Houſe being on fire, and he venturing to ſave his Goods, together with ſeveral others, periſhed in the Conflagration.

This

This Year dyed Pope *Julius* the Third, that wicked and Blaſphemous wretch, of whoſe doings (becauſe the World may ſee what manner of men theſe were that perſecuted the Church of Chriſt) we will give a brief Relation, he being an Auritinean by Birth, before his coming to the Papacy was called *John Mary of the Mount*, but of a Cardinal being made Pope, on the 7th of *February* 1550. he took the Name of *Julius* the Third. By his Encouragement, *Rome* was ſo peſtered with Harlots, Ruffains, and all kind of Debauched People, that the like had not been known, moſt of which were his Penſioners, beſides which he kept one *Innocent*, a youth with whom he committed *Sodomy*; him he promoted to be a Cardinal, *&c.* This Pope having ordered a cold Peacock to be ſaved for his Supper, the Steward by ſome means neglecting to bring the ſame, he fell into a great rage, whereupon the Cardinals deſired him to be patient, and lay by his anger, what ſays he, *If God was ſo angry for an Apple, have not I cauſe to be angry for my Peacock, which is of more worth than many Apples.* And at an another time his Phyſitians by reaſon of a Diſtemper he had, endeavouring to hinder him from eating Pork, he in a great rage

ſaid, *Bring me my ſword (Al-Di Spetto Di Dio) in ſpight of God's Heart*: And yet this Monſter was held by the Queen and her Nobility, to be Head of the pretended Holy Catholick Church, many being impriſoned for refuſing to pray for him, and ſome hundreds burnt to Aſhes for denying his Supremacy, and not complying with ſuch abſurd Doctrine as the Traditions of men had compiled, ſo oppoſite to the word of God, theſe were they whoſe Souls cryed from under the Altar, *How long O Lord, Holy and Righteous, will it be ere thou avenge, our Blood.*

After the Death of this Pope, the Conclave Elected *Marcello Cervino*, a man of excellent Learning, who declared, *He did not ſee how it was poſſible for a Pope to be Saved.* But he being thought too good for that Place, dyed within 22 days after his Election, and was Succeeded by Cardinal *Caraffa* who was afterwards called by the name of *Paul* the Fourth, with whom *Gardener* dealt underhand for the Archiepiſcopal See of *Canterbury*, which *Pool* during the Life of *Cranmer*, held only as a Sequeſtrator; the which by reaſon of the great difference between this new Pope and the Cardinal, *Gardener* did not doubt to obtain: but in the height of his

his Expectations, Death cut him off, as we have before ſpecified; yet was this the reaſon, rather then out of any compaſſion, that the Archbiſhops Life was prolonged, and his Execution after Condemnation deferr'd by the ſpace of one whole year.

This year likewiſe the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, Father to King *Philip*, being deſirous to lay by the ponderous weight of the Empire, came to *Bruſſels*, and there Aſſembling all the Eſtates of his Realm, he transferred his Kingdom upon the ſaid *Philip*, whom he had formerly Inveſted King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and afterwards betook himſelf to a private Life, a very rare and almoſt unparraled Humility.

And now to enter upon the year 1556. which proved no leſs Bloody then the former, moſt Months having their Callends ſprinkled Sanguine, with the Bleſſed Martyrs Gore, which is truly *Semen Eccleſiæ*, the Seed of the Church: for the more they cut off, the more ſprung up in their ſteads, who being confirmed by the conſtant ſuffering of theſe Martyrs, boldly adventured to follow them through the ſtrait and Bloody gate that leads to Life.

Gardener being Dead, *Nicholas Heath* Archbiſhop of *York*, on the firſt of *January* was made Lord Chancellor.

And in *March* a Dreadfull Comet was ſeen in the 20 Degree of *Libra*, which continued viſible for three Nights only.

On the 13th of *March* a Counterfeit King *Edward*, whoſe true name was *William Fetherſton*, Son to a Miller was Executed at *Tyburn*, being in Stature and Lineaments of Body not unlike the Deceaſed King, and in age much agreeable, but having been once whipped through the City, and round *Weſtminſter* Abby, for declaring himſelf to be the very King, and then diſmiſſed, the ſmart not being ſufficient to warn him; he again publiſhing that the King was alive, and that he had ſpoke with him; this ſecond offence brought him to his end.

And now we are at length come to the memorable Martyrdom of Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, *Gardener* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* being dead, Cardinal *Pool* as yet the Popes Legate, appointed *James Brook* Biſhop of *Gloceſter* for *Cranmers* Tryal; foraſmuch as they Judged it unlawfull to puniſh an Archbiſhop without leave from the Pope. *John Story* and *Thomas Martin* Doctors of Law, Commiſſioners for the Queen, accompanied

7 Arch Bishop Cranmer burnt at
8 Calis taken by the French.
9 Three Women and one Infant

nied the Biſhop to *Oxford*, that the Authority Royal might countenance the Delegates Proceedings; in St. *Maries* Church they had High Seats Erected for them, the Biſhop ſitting under the place where the Conſecrated Hoſt did uſually hang in a Pix, beſide him Sate *Martin* and *Story*, but ſomewhat lower: when as *Cranmer* was brought before them, Habited like a Doctor of Divinity, and not like a Biſhop; and being given to underſtand, that there were thoſe who repreſented not only her Majeſty, but alſo the moſt Holy Father the Pope, he with due reverence ſaluted *Martin* and *Story*, but would by no means look towards the Biſhop, leaſt he ſhould in any thing ſeem to acknowledge the Popes Supremacy in *England*, which he had abjured in the Reign of King *Henry* the 8th, then each of them exhorted him to change his Opinion, and return to the Armes of the Church, but he not regarding their admonitions, they Cited him to appear within Eighty days before his Holineſs, which, with her Majeſties conſent, he promiſed to do, but the Pope not expecting his coming, within 20 days after, by Letters to the King and Queen, commanded him to be Condemned, and committed to the ſecular

cular power, whereupon he was degraded by the Popes Authority, ſent by him likewiſe to *Bonner* Biſhop of *London*, and *Thurlby* Biſhop of *Ely* for that purpoſe, and to deveſt him of all Orders, both Archipiſcopal and Presbiterial, whereupon he was delivered over to the Secular Magiſtrate to ſuffer for Hereſie, which was done on the 14th of *February*.

And now theſe Holy men, *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, and *Latimer*, whilſt they lived, did by Letters exhort each other to a generous conſtancy for the maintenance of the Chriſtian Faith, but the two laſt ſtout Champions being gone to Heaven in Fiery Chariots, and left him behind them on the earth, which ſo inſnared him (not having their Aſſiſtance) that out of deſire of longer Life, his Faith began to ſtagger, which was chiefly occaſioned by the reitterated perſwaſions of Fryer *John* a *Spaniard*, which ſo far wrought with him, that he recanted whatſoever he had Written in defence of the true Religion, which retraction was ſhortly after publiſhed in Print, but that little availed him; for whether that the Cardinal would not be longer excluded from the full poſſeſſion of the Biſhoprick or that (which ſeems more probable) the

Queens

Queens hatred and desire of Revenge for her Mothers divorce) were the causes. He being now as it were confident of Life, is presently hurryed to the place of Execution and there consumed with fire, even in the same place where *Ridley* and *Latimer* had suffered five months before.

On the day appointed for his Execution, a Sermon by the order of the Cardinal was Preached by Dr. *Coale*, to hear which, *Cranmer* was brought by the Mayor, and Sheriff of *Oxford*, where *Coale* exhorted him to persevere in the Romish Doctrine, and to confess his former Errors, which he had so lately recanted, declaring to the People that himself had been a great means to bring him over to the Catholick Church: but as for the punishment appointed to be inflicted on him, he said, Gods wrath could be no otherwise appeased for the Death of *Fisher* and *Moore*. And thereupon he desired him to stand up, and confess his Faith to the People, at which the Archbishop from a convenient standing prepared to speak to the Audience, whilst the Doctors present, big with expectation, did not a little rejoyce to think of the conquest they imagined to have made over him, when without the least semblance of fear, he

he having declared briefly the particulars of his Faith, he told the People, *That under the Authority Papal, the Kingdom of Antichriſt was contained and eſtabliſhed, and demonſtrated how much he had offended God by the Abnegation of the Truth, he profeſſeth therefore, he reſolved that his right hand wherewith he had ſubſcribed the Doctrine propoſed by the Enemies of Truth, ſhould firſt feel the ſmart of puniſhment, and periſh in the flames.*

Having ſaid thus much, and being about to proceed, the Fryers with the reſt of the Popiſh rable, whoſe expectations he had thus deceived (for by this his publick recantation, they perceived he ſhook the RomiſhFaiths of many) run upon him, and with a thouſand mockings and ſcoffs, hurryed him to the ſtake; all which with a Chriſtian patience he ſuſtained, and as ſoon as ever the Fire began to aſcend, he thruſt his right arm into it, and there let it burn, not ſo much as drawing it back, unleſs once to ſtroke his Beard, and then ſtretching it forth again, ſuffered it to conſume, without being ſo much as concerned thereat. When the flame came fierce upon him, he lifted up his eyes to Heaven, and with a loud voice cryed, *Lord receive my Spirit*, and ſtanding as Immoveable as the Stake, he

he in half an hours time gave up the Ghoſt, where when his Body was burnt to Aſhes, his heart was found untouched, unſinged, and as perfectly whole as when in his body, to the no ſmall wonder of his Enemies, and great rejoycing of his Friends: had the Papiſts found the like in one of their Faction, it would have been recorded for a Miracle, and that Miracle have been ſufficient for his Canonization, and the fame of it would have rung throughout all *Europe*: And thus dyed this Glorious Martyr.

Nor did theſe men (in whoſe Breaſts the worſt of Envy kept her Station) exerciſe their Tyranny over the Living, but over the Dead likewiſe; for the Bones of thoſe famous Preachers *Martin Bucer*, and *Paul Phagius*, long before Deceaſed, were digged up, and put into two new Coffins, and then they proceed againſt them for Hereſie (a thing ſo ridiculouſly barbarous as has not been known in any modern age) and no man undertaking to defend their Cauſe, they were Condemned to be publickly burnt in the Market place at *Cambridge*. And *Peter Martyrs* Wife, who died at *Oxford* was taken up and Buryed in a Dunghill. To *Bucer* and *Phagius* Queen *Elizabeth* did afterwards reſtore their Memories and

and Honours as for *Martyrs* Wife, she caused her to be taken from that unclean place, and Reinterred in the Church, and Co-mixed with the Relicks of *Irideswid* (by the Papists [illegible]) that the like occasion of mockery might not again be offered.

On the same day whereon *Cranmer* was put to Death, Cardinal *Pool* was ordered Priest at *Greenwich* the next day, (*Naboth being dead, he took possession of his Vinyard*) being Consecrated Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and three days after, being the Feast of the Annunciation, attended with many of the Nobility, he received the Pall at *Bow* Church in most Solemn manner.

About the same time, a notable Conspiracy was Detected, several Persons having a Project to Rob the Exchequer (at that time having in it to the value of fifty thousand pounds in *Spanish* Coin) and with the Money they designed to raise Forces in several Counties, but before they could bring it about, they were discovered by one *White*, who was of the Confederacy, and thereupon *Odal*, *Throckmorton*, *Peckham*, *Daniel*, *Stanton*, and some others were taken, and executed as Traitors, and a great many concerned therein fled, Sir

An-

Anthony Kingſtone being apprehended in the North, dyed as he was coming up to *London.*

On the 20th of *November*, *John Fecknam* Dean of St. *Pauls*, was Inſtalled Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, which *Henry* the 8th had altered to an Archiepiſcopal See, there being at that time no Monks in *England*, 14 were found that were content with *Fecknam*, to take the Religious Habit of *Benedictines.*

Now about the beginning of the year 1557 the Northern Navigation ſet on foot by *Cabota* was brought to perfection, and the great Emperour of *Ruſſia*, viz. *Baſiliwitz* ſent *Oſep Napea* his Ambaſſador into *England* to Treat of a Perpetual League between our King and his Maſter, and that free Traffick and Commerce might be had, but on the Scotiſh Shore he had the ill fortune to ſuffer wrack, where not only the rich preſents ſent to the King and Queen were loſt, but likewiſe ſeveral Merchandize to an ineſtemable value, and in endeavouring to ſave the Ambaſſador *Richard Chancellor* (that famous Pilate who firſt diſcovered the paſſage into thoſe Northern Regions) was drowned. *Oſep Napea* being caſt upon the

ſhore,

ſhore, was oblieged to come over land, his Ship being broke, and at his approaching the City, he was met by the Queens pentioners, as likewiſe the Lord Mayor and his Brethren, and highly entertained at their Coſt, during his ſtay in *England*. After 7 days, *Philip* being returned from *Flanders*, he was admitted to his Audience, when being highly honoured and laden with Gifts, and a Ship allowed him by the Company, on the third of *May* he ſet ſail for his own Country.

This year happened ſo Contagious a Sickneſs, that 7 Aldermen of the City of *London*, and a great number of Commoners dyed.

A fellow was this year ſet upon the Pillory, and publickly burnt in each cheek with the letters *F.* and *A.* for falſly accuſing one belonging to the Court of Common Pleas of High Treaſon, a puniſhment both commendable and juſt, that varlets as by ſuch means ſeek to deſtroy mens lives may be known and avoided.

On the ſixth of March *Charles* Lord *Stourton* having been long at variance with one *Hargil* and his Son, who were his Neighbours, by a wile got them into his houſe, and there (after having beaten them down

down with Clubs) he and his ſervants cut their throats, and to prevent diſcovery buryed them 13 foot deep under ground, but the cry of Blood cannot be hindered from aſcending up before the Almighty, ſo that in a ſhort time, the barbarous cruelty coming to light, he and his 4 ſervants, who were aſſiſting, were condemned, nor could he though (a zealous Catholick) prevail with the Queen for a pardon, but had the puniſhment due to his offence, being hanged with the other four at *Salisbury*, only having the preheminency to be ſtrangled with a ſilken halter.

On the 27th of April *Tho. Stafford*, *Richard Sandel* and others, coming from *France* with a Company of Exiles and ſuch like perſons landed in *Yorkſhire*, and ſurprized *Scarborough* Caſtle then almoſt unfurniſhed, where fortifying themſelves, they incite the people to take Arms, thereby to ſhake off the Spaniſh Yoak, and to recover their loſt liberty, but by the dilligence of *Nicholas Wotton* Dean of *Canterbury* then Ambaſſador for the Queen in *France*, their purpoſes were diſcovered before they landed, ſo that by the Induſtry of the Earl of *Weſtmorland*, the two Ringleaders before mentioned, with ſeveral others, were apprehended

hended and brought to *London*, where on the 20th of May they were beheaded, and the next day three more of their Accomplices were drawn, hang'd, and quartered.

This year a little before harveſt there happened ſuch a Dearth, that Wheat was ſold for 4 Marks a Quarter, and all other Grain proportionably, when within ſix weeks after (which is to be admired) it it was ſold for 6 Shilling the Quarter, Barly Oats and Rye under, ſo that it was obſerved that a Buſhel of Rye was uſually exchanged for a pound of Candles which were valued at 4*d.* this I rather mention becauſe in it Gods providence is ſo wonderfully to be noted.

The Emperour *Charles* having Conſigned the Inheritance of his hate to *France* with his Kingdoms to his Son *Philip*, the Queen could no longer diſtinguiſh her cauſe from her Husbands, but upon the 7th of June ſet forth a Proclamation to this effect, *That whereas the French King had many ways injured her by ſupporting the Duke of* Northumberland, *and* Wyat *in their Rebellions againſt her, and that his Realm had been a receptacle of* Dudly *and* Aſhton, *who with the Privity of his Ambaſſador had in his houſe contrived their*

their treacherous designes, And after their escapes into France, *had been releived with pensions from the King, as also for having lately aided* Stafford *with Shipping Men, Money and Munition, thereby, if it were possible to dispossess her of her Crown: She gave her Subjects to understand, that they should not entertain trafick with the Nation, whose Prince she esteemed her Enemy, and against whom, upon farther Grievances she determined to denounce War.*

Although these things were many of them true, yet had she abstained from denuntiation of War, had not the 5 years truce between *Philip* and *Henry* by the Instigation of the Pope (that firebrand of mischief) been lately broken by the French, and so that War arising between them, she would not make her self, and her Husband two: For the Pope having Maligned the Emperor (knowing that after the Resignation of his State to his Son *Philip* he had withdrawn himself into *Spain*) by the Cardinal of *Loraine*, still solicited the French King to Armes against the Spaniard, promising to invest him in the Kingdome of *Naples*, *Henry* upon these fair hopes undertakes it, and *Mary* resolves to assist her Husband.

At

At which Pope *Paul* was much diſpleaſed, and becauſe he could not wreck his revenge againſt her, he reſolves to charge his rankor upon Cardinal *Pool*, whom he well knew the Queen very much eſteemed.

His quarrel being revived upon *Pools* ſending Ambaſſadors to diſſwade him from fomenting a War between the Crowns of *Spain* and *France*, which he did with ſuch Freedom, according to his Conſcience, that it highly offended his Holineſs, whereupon he Abrogated his Legation, and Repealed him to the Court of *Rome*, and for ſupply of his place, he Creates one *Frances Pettow* a *Franciſcan* Fryer, Cardinal and Legate, and a little before deſigned him Biſhop of *Salisbury*. The Queen having intelligence of theſe proceedings, took eſpecial care that *Pool* might have no notice of them, Prohibiting not only the new Cardinal to enter the Realm, but all others whom ſhe ſuſpected to bring any Mandates to that purpoſe, and with exact diligence cauſing his Letters to be Intercepted, and by her Orators at *Rome*, certified the Pope what a hazard the Catholick Religion, not yet fully eſtabliſhed, would incur, if he ſhould endeavour the diſgrace of ſo great a man, whoſe Authority had been much available

for

for the Converſion of the Nation: But whilſt theſe intercourſes were between the Queen and Pope, *Pool* having ſome way notice of it, abſtained from having the Silver Croſs (the Inſign of his Legation) Borne before him, neither would he afterwards exerciſe his Authority Legatine, untill by the interceſſion of *Ormanetto* the Popes Datary in *England*, he was reſtored to his Dignity.

By this time the War grew very hot on both ſides, King *Philip* Beſieging St. *Quintin* in *Picardy* with 35000 Foot, and 1200 Horſe, to which in a ſhort time after were added 2000 Foot and 4000 Horſe, and 2000 Pioneers ſent out of *England* by the Queen, under the Command of the Earl of *Pembrock*. For the management of this War *Philip* ſet Sail out of *England* on the 7th of *July*. On the 13th of *Auguſt*, the *French* endeavouring to put Succours into the Town were overthrown, and the Conſtable *Montmorancy* having his Batalia Broken and diſordered, was Charged in his Retreat ſo furiouſly, that 2500 of the *French* were killed upon the place: a Victory not ſo great, as in the Death and Captivity of many brave men. the Conſtable was Wounded and taken Priſoner with his Son,

Son, as alſo the Dukes of *Montpenſier* and *Longuevil*, *Ludovico*, *Gonzaga*, Brother to the Duke of *Mantua*, the Marſhal of St. *Andre*, the Rhinegrave *Roche-du-Maine*, the Count *Rochfoucault*, the Baron of *Courton*, with many others of Note, The chief of them that were ſlain, were *John* of *Burbon*, Duke of *Anguien*, the Viſcount of *Turen*, *N Tiercellin* Son to *Roche-du-Maine*, the Lord of *Chandenier*, *Pontdormy*, and many others, and in a manner all the Foot Captains. In which Battel the *Spaniard* loſt only 50 men.

The Eighth day after this Victory an Aſſault is given, and the Town carried by Force, wherein were taken the Admiral *Coligny* with his Brother *D'Andelot*, (who ſhortly after made an Eſcape) *Jarnack*, St. *Remy*, *Humes*, and many other Perſons of Quality, the Son of the Lord *Fayette*, *Salevert*, *Ogire*, *Vicques*, *La Bar*, *Eſtang*, and *Gourdes* were ſlain.

Of the *Engliſh* in this Aſſault few of Note were loſt, beſides the Lord *Henry Dudley*, youngeſt Son to the Duke of *Northumberland*, and Sir *Edward Windſor*, who were the firſt that advanced Enſigns upon the Wall, and thus ended the Siege of this Famous Town.

This

This year on the 7th of *September* almoſt two hours after Sun ſet, the Moon having been riſen, an hour before a Rain-bow was ſeen in the weſt, which I the rather note for the ſtrangneſs of the thing, as being quite contrary to the natural cauſe.

Now the French King having pauſed a while, and being thoroughly netled at the loſs of St. *Quintin*, reſolves (for the Reparation of that loſs) an enterprize upon *Calais*, which *Sener Point* Governour of *Boloigne* perſwaded him was not ſo fortified, as it was reported, but that it might be eaſily taken, whereupon the King ſent the Marſhal *Stſſroy* to view it under diſguiſe, who at his returne confirmed the Governours report, and gives the King aſſurance that it might be taken, whereupon great preparations were made, of which *Philip* having notice (Although he was not certaine of their deſigne, ſent to the Queen to admoniſh her thereof, and to adviſe her to have a ſpecial regard to that Town, Voluntarily offering his Aſſiſtance for the ſecuring of it, but we overwiſely jealous leſt *Philip*, had a practice on it, it lying commodiouſly for his adjoyning *Netherlands*, neglected both his Advice and Proffer, but the reality of his Advice was

 mani-

manifeſted by the event, for the Duke of *Guiſe* being declared the Kings Lieutenant in all his Dominions, and having raiſed a great power flies on a ſuddain thither, and on the 1ſt of January ſate down before it and intrenched a great part of his forces at *Sandgate*, and drawing off another part of his Army he Aſſaults *Newnam* Bridg and *Risbank*, two Forts wherein the chief ſtrength of the Town conſiſted, the taking whereof would have cut off all poſſibility of relieving the beſieged either by Sea or Land, the Garriſon in each place being terrified with ſo unexpected a danger, he at his firſt arrival gains *Newnam* Bridge, and the next day *Risbank*, then they placed a Battery againſt the Wall, between the Priſon and the Water-gate, not ſo much out of hope to gaine entrance on that ſide, as to amaze the Garriſon, thereby to cauſe them to retire from the place where they really intend to give the aſſault. which ſo happened, for the next day, when the Engliſh leaſt ſuſpected it, the Duke had cauſed a Battery of 15 pieces of Cannon to be planted againſt the Caſtle, and there continued battering ſo furiouſly, that the thunder of the Ordinance was all that day heard to *Antwerp*, which is diſtant from thence

hence more than 100 Engliſh miles, having y that time night came on, made a ſuffi-ent breach, and yet in regard of the deep itch filled with water (wherein conſiſted e main hopes of the Defendants) not ble as yet to come to an aſſault, the Ene-y with no ſmall toil and labour, by cut-ng a trench from thence to the Sea, drew ſo low, that by ſuch time the Tide was one out, they marched not above navel gh through the Dikes to the Wall (which e Engliſh not Imagining they could doe) nd finding the Paſs but ſlenderly guar-ed, they eaſily make themſelves Maſters f the Caſtle, and had as eaſily taken the own, had not Sir *Anthony Ager* Marſhal f the ſame, with ſome few Souldiers made ead againſt them, and by their dauntleſs ourage forced them to retreat, in which onflict that worthy Knight was ſlain, now e Engliſh had layed a Mine in the Breach ut the French coming through the Dike, eir dropping wet cloaths ſo damped the rain, that it would not take fire, and in at were their expectations fruſtred, the ext day the Lord *Wentworth* Governour of e Town, finding he could not keep it, ſent o deſire a parley, which was granted, and length he yielded the Town upon theſe

Conditions, that the Common Souldier and Inhabitants ſhould depart without Tranſporting or Carrying any thing with them, and that the Lord *Wentworth* with fifty others, ſuch as the Duke of *Guiſe* ſhould appoint, ſhould remain Priſoners, and be put to their Ranſoms, upon which the French entred the Town, and took full poſſeſſion of all the Magazines and Stores where by they were greatly inriched, *&c.*

This famous Town was firſt won by King *Edward* the 3d. from *Philip Devalois* the French King, and had been in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh two hundred and eleven years, the which coſt the ſaid King eleven moneths ſiege, and was in the year 1558 loſt in 8 days, ſeven days after the Duke of *Guiſe* marched toward *Guiſnes*, and took the Town without much difficulty; but the Caſtle being Commanded by the Lord *Gray*, was manfully defended and not taken without great ſlaughter on both ſides, and a ſhort time after the Caſtle of *Hammes* being abandoned by the Engliſh, fell into his hands, ſo that the Engliſh loſt all their footing in *France* and *Normandy*, the which for many Kings Reigns had been maintained, and ſo that nothing now remains in our Kings poſſeſſion that has been

een formerly French, but the Isles of *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, which have proved Loyal to us ever since the Conquest.

And now to leave the Wars abroad for while and returne home, there to take yet farther prospect of the Papists Cruelty towards those of the Reformed Religion, which was exemplyfied in the most inhumane burning of three women and an infant new born at St. *Peters* Port in the Isle of *Guernsey* the 18th of July, the womens names were these, viz. *Catharine Cauches* the mother, *Guillemine Gilbert* and *Perotine* her two daughters. as for the Infant it perished without a name, as shall be hereafter related, these three women being questioned by the Dean of the said place about their faith and persevering in the Reformed Religion, were sent to prison, and upon pretence of stollen goods found in the possession of the latter, all their goods were confiscated, but the Papist not contented with such injustice, resolved to proceed farther and seize their lives also, so that being brought the second time before *Jaques Amy* the said Dean and the Curates of that Isle, and strictly examined about their faith where they (utterly refusing to comply with the false Doc-

trine taught by the Popiſh Clergy, and adhering to that of the Reformation in King *Edwards* days) were Condemned for Heriſie, and although they appealed to the King and Queen, yet would not their Appeal be ſuffered to take effect, but after ſentence given they were delivered to the ſecular Magiſtrates to ſee execution done. When they were come to the place appointed for their Martyrdom, three ſtakes were ſet up, and the Mother faſtned to the middlemoſt with her Daughters on each hand, and then putting cords about their Necks, after they had a little ſtrangled them they ſet fire to them, into which (by reaſon of the cords breaking) the poor women fell.

Perotine the youngeſt who was then great with Child falling on her ſide, there happened ſuch a lamentable ſight to the eyes of all that then came as ſpectators, that the like has not been known; the which no doubt will touch the hearts of all true Chriſtians (that ſhall read this relation) with a ſenſe of grief and an abhorrence of ſuch bloody Papiſts: for her belly by reaſon of the fall, and heat of the flames burſting aſunder, the fruits of her womb (being a full grown Male Infant) ſprung out of the

the ſame into the fire, from whence it was reſcued by one *William Houſe*, and laid upon the graſs; it afterwards was taken up and carryed to the Provoſt, and from him to the Bayliff, who (like a moſt cruel wretch) gave order that it ſhould be carryed back again and caſt into the fire, the which was accordingly done, and ſo the poor Infant was baptized in his own blood, to fill up the number of Gods Innocent Saints, and was both born and died a Martyr, leaving behind him to the world a ſpectacle, wherein men might ſee the Herodian Cruelties of the graceleſs and mercileſs Catholick Tormentors, it being an Act which does juſtly caſt on them everlaſting infamy, for which cruelty, after the death of Queen *Mary*, ſeveral of them fled, and the reſt lay'd hold of the pardon granted by Queen *Elizabeth* of ever bleſſed Memory.

The next that we come to treat about, is that pious and learned man Mr. *John Philpot* Arch-Deacon of *Wincheſter*, who after he had been at leaſt a dozen times examined before *Bonner* and other Biſhops and Doctors of the Romiſh Church, and all endeavours uſed to intice or Force him to comply with their Erronious Doctrine

trine and forſake the way that leads t
life (though without effect) *Bonner* pro
nounced the ſentence againſt him, in rea
ding which, when he came to theſe words
that he was an obſtinate and impenitent Her
tick, Mr. *Philpot* ſayd with a chearful voice
that he thanked God he was a Heritick ou
of their wicked Church, but ſaid he, I am n
Heritick before God. But God bleſs you, an
give you once Grace to repent you of your wick
ed doings, and let all men beware of you
Bloudy Church.

Then the Biſhop of *Bathe* pulled *Bonner*
by the ſleve, and deſired him to ask him
if he would yet recant, but *Bonner* cryed
no, no, let him alone, then was he deliver-
ed to the Sheriff, who carryed him to
Newgate, he having been priſoner before
for the moſt part in *Bonners* Coal-houſe,
where he was put in the ſtocks and un-
mercifully uſed, when he came to New-
gate *Alexander* the keeper (who was a
very cruel fellow towards thoſe holy
priſoners, for which Gods Judgments at
laſt overtook him and he dyed miſerably)
loaded him with Irons, the which he refu-
ſed to take off unleſs he would give him
four pounds, which Mr. *Philpot* not having
at preſent, offered him all he had, but that
would

10 The burning of Mr Philpot Mart.
11 Bloody Bonners Cruelty.
12 The Burning of Mr Bradford and Tha: Hawx.

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would not do, ſo he was taken up and carryed to the Dungeon, where he continued till upon complaint to the Sheriff, he was releaſed of his Irons and had his mony delivered him again, that the keeper had taken forcibly from his man: On the ſeventeenth of December 1555. in the evening word was brought that he muſt prepare againſt the next day, for that was the day appointed for his execution, which news he joyfully received ſaying, he was ready, and deſired of God to ſtrengthen him.

In the morning the Sheriffs came according to order about 8 of the clock, and called for him, who came down without the leaſt ſemblance of being any ways daunted, when he met with his man who ſaid, *Ah dear Maſter farewell*, when he caſting his eyes upon him, bid him ſerve God and he would help him, and ſo he paſſed on towards the place of execution, which was aſſigned in *Smithfield*, where he was no ſooner come, but falling on his knees with a loud voice he cry'd, *I will pay my vows in thee* O Smithfield, and when two of the Officers would have taken him up to have carryed him to the ſtake, he ſaid merrily, *what will you make me a Pope?*

I am content to go to my journys end on foot, and when he came thither he kiſſed the Stake ſaying, *ſhall I diſdain to ſuffer at the Stake ſeeing my Redeemer did not refuſe to ſuffer a moſt vile death upon the Croſs for me*, and then meekly ſaid the 106, 107, and 108. *Pſalms* of which when he had made an end, he demanded of the Officers what they had done for him, who told him, accordingly, then he diſtributed mony amongſt them, whereupon they chained him to the Stake and ſet fire to him, who in the midſt of the fiery flames calling upon God, reſigned his ſoul, and had his body burnt to aſhes, and this was the end of this holy Martyr.

Nor yet did their fiery rage decreaſe for on the 19th of *July* 1558. was *Thomas Benbridg* a Gentleman of the Dioceſs of *Winchester* burnt, who, having been in the fire once before, and feeling its force recanted, and was carryed back to priſon, but repenting and much bewailing his ſo doing, he wrote to Dr. *Seaton* who had taken his recantation, wherein he declared that it was contrary to his Conſcience, and extorted, therefore he diſowned and utterly revoked the ſame, whereupon he was brought again to the fire and burnt as aforeſaid.

Much

Much about the ſame time *John Cook* a Sawyer, *Robert Miles* alias *Plumer* a Sheer man, *Alexander Lane* a Wheel Write, and *James Aſhly* a youth was burnt at St. *Edmunds Bury*.

On the 4th of November *Alice Driver* and *Alexander Gouches* were burnt for profeſſing the Goſpel of Chriſt at *Ipſwich*, being condemned by Dr. *Spenſer*, Chancellor of *Norwich*, and both ſuffered chierfully, the Tormentors being ſo ſevere upon them, that they would not ſuffer them to pray at the ſtake, *&c.*

And a little before periſhed in the flames kindled by the Papiſts; *Ralph Allerton*, *James Auſtoo*, *Richard Roth*, *Margaret Auſtoo*, *Margaret Thruſton*, *Agnes Bonger*, *John Kurde*, *John Noys*, *Cicily Ormes*, *John Hallingdan*, *Richard Gibſon*, *William Sparrow*, *William Bonger*, *William Purcas*, *Thomas Benold*, *Agnes Salisbury*, *Helene Ewring*, *Elizabeth Foulks*, with many others, ſuch was the inſatiate Rage of the Perſecuting Papiſts, whoſe Religion like that of *Mahomet* cannot ſtand, were it not upheld by cruelty and murthers.

And though we have run over many Cruelties of the bloody Papiſts, during the Reign of this Queen, yet there remains a num-

a number untouch'd to particularize all which which would ſwell this Book to a large extent, ſo that we ſhall be as brief as may be.

[*A Deſcription of Bloody Bonner, with the Account of his Cruelties.*]

Having given the Reader ſome knowledge of the Cruelty of *Edmund Bonner* Biſhop of *London*, who was heard often to ſay he would burn a thouſand Hereticks, and (might well be termed deaths Harbenger, a man who ſhed bloud like water, and rejoyced in nothing more then the deſtruction of Gods ſervants) we ſhall now proceed to limn him to the life, that all good Chriſtians may obſerve what a Poliphemе or Monſter of mankind he was, who put to death in three years ſpace above 200 men, women and children, and afflicted with Racks, Tortures, Scourging, & Confiſcations a greater number, ſo that by this it ſeemed as if he had made it his recreation.

On the 27th of Jan. 1556. he having condemned *Bartlet Green*, *John Went*, *John Tudſons*, *Thomas Brown*, *Thomas Whittle*, *Iſabella Fauſter* and *Joanna Warren* (whoſe Father

Father and Mother he had cauſed to be burnt not long before) they were delivered over to the Sheriff, and according to his order burnt at three ſtakes in *Smithfield*, all of them ſuffering with admirable patience, praiſing God, and rejoycing in the flames.

On the 27th of June the ſame year, he condemned and cauſed to be burnt at *Stratford* by *Bow* theſe 13 perſons following, *viz. Henry Adlington, Laurance Parnam, Henry Wye, William Halywell, Tho. Bowyer, George Searles, Edmund Hurſt, Lyon Cawch, Ralph Jackſon, John Derifal, John Routh, Elizabeth Pepper* and *Agnes George*, *Elizabeth Pepper* being eleven weeks gone with child, when ſhe was burnt.

At the ſame place, though not at the ſame time, he cauſed to be burnt *Hugh Laverock* a very aged lame man, and *John Apprice* a blind man, who as the former ſuffered for the teſtimony of the Goſpel, nor did his blood thirſty fury pauſe.

But having condemned *Katherine Huts*, *Joanna Horns*, *Elizabeth Thackwell* and *Margaret Thackwell*.

The firſt being a Widdow, and the three laſt Virgins cauſed them to be burnt at a ſtake in *Smithfield*, and in the year 1557. on the 12th of April, he condemned and cauſed

cauſed to be burnt in *Smithfield* at 2 ſtakes theſe 5 godly Martyrs, *Thomas Looſeby*, *Henry Ramſey*, *Tho. Thirtell*, *Margaret Hide*, and *Agnes Stanly*, the which as the former went like Sheep to the ſlaughter, and lay'd down their lives for his ſake, who had purchaſed them with his precious blood, and now he had deſtroyed the Sheep, he fell upon the Paſtors, for Mr. *John Rough* a godly Miniſter being apprehended (as he was exhorting his Congregation to ſtand firm to Gods word) at the Sarazens Head *in Iſlington*, by the Queens Vice Chamberlain, and carryed before the Counſel, they ſent him to *Bonner*, who after he had divers times examined him, and found that by Scripture he bafled and nonplus'd all their Arguments, and run down their Antichriſtian Doctrine, he was reſolved right or wrong to put a period to his Life, ſo that when ſeveral of his Accomplices were preſent, he ſent for him and paſſed ſentence, the which when he had done Mr. *Rough* ſaid, *he thanked God he had lived thirty years and never bowed his knee to* Baal, *adding, that he had been twice at* Rome, *and there had ſeen plainly with his eyes what he had many times heard before, namely, that the Pope was the very Antichriſt, for there*

the

he ſaw him borne upon mens ſhoulders, and their falſe named Sacrament borne before him, yet was there more Reverence given to him than to that which they counted to be their God, the which when *Bonner* heard, riſing up, and making as if he would have rent his garment, haſt thou, ſaid he, been at *Rome*, and ſeen our holy Father the Pope, and doeſt thou Blaſpheme him after this ſort, and with that falling upon him, he plucked off a great part of his beard, and having miſerably miſuſed him, he reſolved upon his ſpeedy diſpatch, ſo that he cauſed him to to be burnt the next morning by ſix of the clock, becauſe (perhaps) the day ſhould not be far ſpent before he had done a miſcheivous deed, and thus ended that good man, much lamented by all the Profeſſors of the Goſpel.

In the Company of Mr. *Rough* was taken one *Cutbert Symſon*, a man of great Learning, and a ſtout aſſerter of the Proteſtant Religion, who was ſent to the Tower and there put to extream Torture by often Racking, in order to force him to diſcover the reſt of his Accomplices: but he (notwithſtanding all they could do) refuſing the ſame, was ſent to *Bonners* Colehouſe, the which together with the *Lollards* Tower,

Tower, was the uſual places of Impriſonment before ſentence. In which Cole houſe the unmerciſull Biſhop was wont to Torment many Faithfull Servants of Chriſt to make himſelf ſport, where not a few died for want of Air, and ſuch neceſſaries as were convenient: there he had a great pair of Stocks for Hands and Feet, ſeveral Wracks and Engines, and it was obſerved few came into that place but they concluded themſelves dead men, for they were ſure never to eſcape with Life, unleſs they would renounce their Faith.

Now when the ſaid *Cutbert Symſon*, together with *Hugh Fox*, and *John Deveniſh* had been there a conſiderable time, they were brought before the Biſhop, and ſeveral Articles objected againſt them; the which they alledging to be according to the word of God, they were proclaimed Hereticks, and receiving Sentence pronounced by the Biſhop, they on the 9th of *April* 1558. were Burnt in *Smithfield*, ſealing their Faiths with their Blood, as a Teſtemony againſt the Enemies of Chriſts Church.

And yet not ſatisfied with Humane Sacrifice, having paſſed Sentence upon *Henry Pond*, *Rainold Eſtland*, *Robert Southam*, *Mat. Ricarby*,

Ricarby, *John Floyd*, *John Holiday*, and *Roger Holland*, he cauſed them on the 27th of *June* 1558. to be conſumed to Aſhes in *Smithfield*, from whence they paſſed in Triumph to receive the Crown of Everlaſting Life.

Not long after the Death of the beforementioned Martyrs, that ſuffered in *Smithfield*, ſix more being taken about the ſame time, *viz.* *Robert Miles*, *Stephen Cotton*, *Robert Dyns*, *Stephen Wight*, *John Slade*, and *William Pixes*, were ſentenced by *Bonners* Chancellour, for the Teſtimony of the Goſpel, and Burnt at *Brainford* (a Town about ſeven Miles from *London*.)

And for Recreations ſake, as many think, this Monſter (for ſo I may juſtly call him) cauſed ſeveral to be brought to his Country Houſe at *Fulham*, where in his *Orchard* he himſelf was wont to ſcourg them with Rods till he had flead the Skin off their their Backs and Poſteriours, amongſt thoſe ſo ſerved, was one *Thomas Hinſhaw* a young youth being Apprentice to a Gentleman in *Pauls* Church-yard, and *John Wills*, who after he had ſo miſerably uſed, he put into a pair of Stocks, and fed him with Bread and Water, and had a deſign to Burn them, had not the Death of Queen *Mary* prevented him.

And

And now to ſhew the Reader a yet fuller Deſcription of him, I ſhall here inſert certain Verſes that were made upon him about that time, which from the Original take as followeth.

Verſes made of Biſhop *Bonner*.

I.

Muſe not ſo much that Natures Work
Is thus deformed now,
With Belly blown, and head ſo Swoln,
For I ſhall tell you how.
This Canibal in three years ſpace,
Two Hundred Martyrs ſlew:
They were his food, he lov'd ſo Blood,
He ſpared none he knew.

II.

It ſhould appear that Blood feeds fat,
If men lie well and ſoft;
For Bonners Belly wax'd with Blood,
Though he ſeemed to faſt oft.
Oh Bloody Beaſt bewail the Death
Of thoſe that thou haſt ſlain.
In time Repent ſince thou canſt not
Recall their Lives again.

And

And thus you have had the true Portrature of this Bloody Wretch, who ſhed ſuch ſtreams of Blood, as it is a wonder it does not make the Papiſts Bluſh to own him, and endeavour to render him infamous: But when we conſider the cruelties of theſe men in general, who delight more in Slaughter, then in any thing Sacred, it will abate much of the wonder that might elſe ariſe: But let him remain as a Brand of everlaſting infamy to the Bloody Church of *Rome*, who cannot be upheld but by ſuch Pillars; for were not people forced to comply with her blind Superſtitions and Idolitrys, and kept in ignorance, moſt of her Proſelites would abandon her, and by this mark is ſhe known to be the Scarlet Whore, who makes her ſelf drunk with the Blood of the Saints.

And now I will give the Reader a Proſpect of another *Bloody Scene*, and ſo cloſe up the Tragedy of Martrologys.

And firſt I ſhall begin with the Perſecution and Martyrdom of the ever famous *John Bradford*, a man upon whom the moſt malicious of the Adverſary could not fix the leaſt ſcandal: one who for exquiſite Learning might compare with the beſt Learned of his time, who by the Biſhop

Ridley

idley was made Prebend of St. *Pauls*. As
ır his Birth, he came of good Parentage,
nd was Born in *Lancaſhire* at the Town of
Manchester, where when he came to be of
nderſtanding ſufficient, he betook himſelf
o ſtudy, and by often Converſing with
ne Reformed Miniſters, he grew ſo famous
n the days of King *Edward*, when the
oſpel flouriſhed, that he gained the ge-
eral love of all good Chriſtians: but when
that good King died, and a Cloud of Po-
piſh Errors and groſs Idolatries overſpread
the Land, he was taken and committed to
Priſon for his Preaching at *Pauls* Croſs to
pacifie the People, by which he ſaved the
Life of *Bourn* at whom the Dagger was
hurl'd for Preaching a Seditious Sermon,
as is recited in the firſt year of the Queen,
and ſo was requited with evil for good:
Being firſt committed to the Tower, and
after to the Kings Bench, from whence
being brought before the Biſhop of *Win-
cheſter*, and examined often, not only by
him, but ſeveral others who laboured all
they could to prevert him; but finding
they could not overcome his Faith, they
paſſed Sentence on him, and ſent him again
to the Counter, where he continued for a
long time, and a little before his Death,
had

had a dream of the preciſe time it ſhould happen, and the manner thereof. At laſt he was conveyed to *Newgate*, and from thence after many Temptations to ſhake his Faith, he was conveyed to *Smithfield*, together with one *John Leafe* a Taylors Apprentice about 19 years of Age, whom he comforted and admoniſhed to be ſtrong in Chriſt. When they came to the Stake, Mr. *Bradford* and the young man lying proſtrate upon the Earth, pray'd with great fervency, whereupon the Sheriff (whoſe name was *Woodroff* a great enemy to the Goſpel) Commanded them to riſe and make an end, for the people preſſed hard upon them, which they obeying inſtantly, Mr. *Bradford* took up a Fagot and kiſſed it, as likewiſe the Stake, and then deſiring of the Sheriff that his man might have his Garments, which Suit being granted, he put them off, and going to the Stake with his hands extended towards Heaven, and an Elevated Countenance he began to expreſs himſelf after this manner, *O England, England, Repent thee of thy ſins, Repent thee of thy ſins, beware of Idolatry, beware of falſe Antichriſts take heed that they do not deceive you*, and would have proceeded, but that the Unchriſtian Sheriff Commanded him

him to be ſilent, and bid tye his hands, at which Mr. *Bradford* ſaid, *O Mr. Sheriff I am quiet, God forgive you,* &c. Then he asking all the World forgiveneſs, and deſiring the people to pray for him, he turned to the young man that ſuffered with him, and ſaid be of good comfort Brother, for we ſhall have a merry Supper with the Lord this night, and then Embracing the Reeds that were to Burn him, he ſaid, *Straight is the way, and narrow is the Gate that leadeth to Eternal Salvation, and few there be that find it*: and after that he ſpoke not to any mans hearing: But the fire being kindled to them, they both ended their mortal Lives like Innocent Lambs, without any Alteration of Countenance, as being void of all fear, hoping when their weary Pilgrimages were at an end, they ſhould arrive at the happy Haven of Eternal reſt.

Nor is it amiſs to inſert, how ſhortly after the aforeſaid Sheriff was overtaken by Gods Judgment for his ſeverity againſt Chriſts People, for not long after the death of this famous Martyr, he was ſtricken with a Dead Paulſie on the right ſide, that for the ſpace of eight years after (at what time he dyed) he was not able to turn him-

himſelf in his Bed, but as two of his Servants with a ſheet were forced to move him, in which ſpace ſuch an inſatiable Devouring came upon him, that it was monſtrous to behold: and thus we may ſee that the Souls that cry from under the Altar for Vengeance, cry not in vain; for few of theſe perſecuting wretches ſcaped without ſome ſignal token of Gods juſt diſpleaſure, many of them dying miſerable, and being forced to cry out, and confeſs the wickedneſs their hands had done in ſhedding Innocent Blood.

And now we will proceed to inſtance one Martyr more, no leſs worthy of Remark then the former, which is the conſtant ſufferings of *Thomas Hawks*, who being Condemned by *Bonner*, ſuffered at *Coxhall* in *Eſſex*.

The ſaid *Hawks* in the time of King *Edward*, having lived with the Earl of *Oxford*, with much applauſe and Credit; but upon the change of Religion, he had withdrawn himſelf to his own houſe, that there he might ſerve God with greater freedom, where a Son was Born to him, and he refuſing to have him Baptized according to the Romiſh Ceremonies (which conſiſt of Oil, Cream, Spittle, Salt, Candle, and

and holy Water) he was taken notice of by ſome Envious Neighbours, who carryed him before his aforeſaid Lord, and he not caring to examine the matter, ſent him to the Biſhop of *London*, of whoſe Dioceſs he was, where being committed to priſon after ſundry examinations, and great endeavours uſed to bring him to a Conformity to little purpoſe, he was Sentenced to be Burnt for Hereſie (though as the Apoſtle declareth, *with that which they called Hereſie did he Worſhip the true God*) and though himſelf was no man of Learning, yet by Scripture did he ſo confound their Arguments, that they were many times forced to give over, not being longer able to diſpute. After his Condemnation he was kept in Priſon about four Months, and then delivered to the Lord *Rich*, to convey him to the Town, where he had lived there to Execute him, which was accordingly done, where coming to the Stake, he uſed many Exhortations to the People, and eſpecially to ſuch of his Friends as with weeping eyes attended him at his Funeral Pile. A little before his death, certaine there were of his dear acquaintance, who ſeemed not a little confirmed by his Conſtancy and undaunted

Re-

Reſolution; yet fearing that the Fire might abate his Courage, they deſired him to give them a Sign in the Flames, whether it might be borne tolerably or not, which was by lifting up his hands, the which with a chearful Countenance he promiſed to do, not long after, being faſtned to the ſtake with a ſtrait chain, the Fire was ſet to him, he all the while being in a fervent Prayer, when he had continued in the Flames for a long time, his fleſh ſo ſhriveled up, and conſumed, that every one ſuppoſed him dead, he not unmindfull of his Promiſe, lifted up his hands over his head, blazing like two lighted Torches, and as if he had been raptured with a Senſe of approaching Life, he clapped them three times, upon which inſued ſuch Joyfull acclamations, eſpecially from his friends, who better underſtood the reaſon of it then the reſt, ſo that Place Eccho'd with the ſame; after he had ſo done, he ſunk down into the Fire and gave up the Ghoſt.

And now good Reader will I draw the Curtain upon this Accaldema of Blood, and paſs again beyond the Seas, there to take a view of the Tranſactions that happened between *Philip* and the French King, but firſt I will briefly touch how evident-

ly God manifeſted his Diſpleaſure for the Violation of Leagues, and how that Wars which are undertaken for Ambition, or profit, moſt commonly miſcarry and redound to the loſs and diſgrace of the willfull diſſolvers of Publick Peace; for *Philip* againſt whom both *Henry* and the Pope did unjuſtly Conſpire, enlarged himſelf with a double Victory, each whereof were great and memorable: And Cardinal *Caraffa*, and the Duke of *Paliane*, who for their own ends, had perſwaded the Doating Pope to throw the Ball of Diſcord between thoſe two Princes, were afterward for this very Fact Beheaded by *Pius* the Fourth, who immediately ſucceeded *Paul*. *Paul* himſelf was expoſed to the Mercy of the *Spaniard*, whom he had grievouſly incenſed. The *French* King being forced by reaſon of the overthrow at St. *Quintin* to withdraw his Forces out of *Italy*.

The raſh Violation of the League by Queen *Mary*, was puniſhed by the loſs of *Calais*, and through grief thereof (according to common fame) of Life alſo. And now leaſt the *French* King ſhould imagine that his loſs at St. *Quintin* was repayed by the taking of *Calais*, another fearfull overthrow follows upon the neck of the former.

For

For in *June* 1558. the Marſhal *de Terms* (who ſucceeded *Stroſſy* lately ſlain Governour of *Calais* breaketh into *Arthois* and *Flanders*, with an Army conſiſting of near 11000 Horſe and Foot, leaving *Gravling* and *Burburg* at his Back, he attempts *Bruges*, takes it, ſacks it, and by that means opens a way to *Dunkirk*, which he alſo takes and ſpoils, as likewiſe the Country all about; for they feared not the *French* in thoſe parts, and therefore the Towns which the *Spaniard* held through that Tract, were ill furniſhed, lying as it were open to their mercy, who ranſack'd it moſt miſerably, and Marched as far as *Newport*.

Philip was afrighted at this Tempeſt, fearing eſpecially that the Duke *Guiſe* (then in Arms) ſhouly Joyn with *de Termes*, but having Intelligence that the Duke ſpent his time about *Arlon* and *Vireton*, he reſolves to Intercept the *French* in their return. In this Enterprize he employs Count *Egmond* (Lieuetenant General in the *Netherlands*) who having ſpeedily out of the Neighbour Garriſons of *Betune*, St. *Omers*, *Aires*, *Burburg*, and others, aſſembled an Army of 15000 men, put himſelf between *Dunkirk* and *Calais*: *De Terms* had hitherto ex-

expected the Duke of *Guiſe*, but upon notice that the Country was up in Arms, and he every way incloſed, he (though ſomewhat too late) bethought himſelf of a retreat, but finding himſelf encompaſſed with the Swords of his Enemies, there was no ſhift left but to endeavour the fighting his way through. Count *Egmond* ſeeing the *French* bent to preſs forwards, having with them great Booty, which they had taken by Plunder, he extends his Battails, and hem'd them as it were between the Sea and *Gravling*, ſo that being forced to march along the Sands to avoid the Shot of the Enemy, ſuch a Storm of Artillery from the Town was thundered on them, that they ſtood a full Battery. In the mean time, 10 *Engliſh* Ships lying in the Road, eſpying the *French* Colours, let fly at them with no leſs Fury: *De Terms* finding himſelf in this ſtrait, cauſed his Vantguard to paſs the River, and ſtaying upon the farther ſide, for the reſt of his Battails notwithſtanding the Fury of the Cannon never broke his Order: but heartning his men as well as he could, when ſuddenly there appeared before him two great Troops of Horſemen, each conſiſting of 1500. part of them *Swart Rutters*, and part *Burgundians*,

mans, whereupon one in the Front, the other in the Flank, gave a ſtrong Charge upon the *French* Vantguard, who being well back'd with other Battails, whereof moſt part had paſſed the River, ſtoutly repelled thoſe Troops, though not without the loſs of their beſt Souldiers.

Whereupon both Parties pauſed a while, when Count *Egmond* with 1800 men of Armes, and his foot Battails following him, before the *French* had taken Breath, recharged upon them with all his Forces together, ſo deſperately, that he cauſed them to give ground, and diſordering their main Battail, put a number of them to flight: but *De Terms* now grown deſperate with his Battalions of Foot, that yet ſtood firm, came to the puſh of Pike, yet continued it not long; for being overpowered and broken likewiſe, they betook themſelves to flight, and left to the Count an intire Victory. This Battel was fought the 13th of *July* 1558. where beſides thoſe that were ſlain, being eſteemed to the number of 5000 fighting men, there were taken Priſoners, the Marſhal *De Terms* Captain of *Calais*, *Senerpoint* Governour of *Bullogne*, *Villebon* Governour of *Picardy*, *Annebalt* Son of *Claud* late Admiral of *France*,

France, the Earl of *Chaune*, *Morvilliers* Governour of *Abvile*, with a number more of great note.

During this rout 200 of the *French* escaped to the *English* Ships, whom they might have drowned, but they gave them quarter, and brought them into *England*, where they remained Prisoners for some time, and were afterward Exchanged; and had this good Success been followed close at that time, *Calais* was so drained of Souldiers to help in this Expedition, that that Town, as most believe, might have been retaken with as little loss, as it was gained before by the Duke of *Guise*.

And now the Queen desirous to wipe out the stain of that Ignominious loss, about the same time set forth a Fleet of 140 Sail, whereof 30 were Flemings, the main Expedition being for *Brest* in *Eretaigne*; but the Lord *Clinton* Lord High Admiral of *England* finding no good to be done, there set Sail for *Conquet*, where he Landing, took the Town, Sacked it, and set it on Fire, together with the Abby and adjacient Villages, and returned to his Ships, but the *Flemings* somewhat more greedy after Prey, disorderly piercing farther into the Country, and regardless of Martial Discipline, which

which commands obedience to their General, were Encountred by the Lord of *Kerſimon*, who ſlew and took Priſoners about 500 of them: now the Admiral perceiving the power of the Country to increaſe, ſet Sail again towards *Breſt*, but thought it not in any wiſe convenient to aſſault it; for by this the Duke *De Eſtamps* the *French* Kings Lieutenant in *Bretaigne*, had drawn down an Army of 2000 men for defence of the Sea Coaſt, ſo that not finding any advantage to be gained, he returned home with ſuch ſpoils, as he already had.

Philip about the ſame time lodging at *Amiens* with a great Army, *Henry* with a far greater, attended his motions till at laſt they both encamped, *Philip* on the ſouth of the River *Anthy*, and *Henry* on the North of the River *Somme*, ſo near to each other, that it might be thought impoſſible for two ſuch ſpirited Princes, commanding ſuch powerful Armies, to depart without a battail, but divers conſiderations had, and eſpecially at the intreaty of the Dutcheſs of *Lorrain*, who had been a long and earneſt traveller therein, and never ceaſed till by her interceſſion both the ſaid King appointed ſpecial Commiſſioners to treat about

bout a peace, yet before, that could be brought about, they had continued in their Camps a long time, Intrenched and Fortified themſelves as if they expected a Siege from each other, and ſeveral Schirmiſhes happened between parties, for although *Philip* had the leſſer number, yet that which ſtruck a greater terrour into the French, was that they had felt them twice Victorious, ſo in fine, the Treaty being concluded on *Henry*'s ſide, the Conſtable, the Marſhal of St. *Andrews*, the Cardinal of *Loraine Morvilliers*, the Biſhop of *Orleance* and *Aubeſpine* Secretary of State were deputed, and for *Philip* the Duke of *Alva*, the Prince of *Orange*, *Ruzy Gomes de ſilva Grenvil* Biſhop of *Arras* and ſeveral others were Impowered the greateſt obſtacle that happened to hinder the ſpeedy concluſion of a peace was the delivery of *Calais* which King *Philip* inſiſted ſhould be delivered to the Engliſh, but that obſtacle ſhortly after was removed by the Death of the Queen, and after ſeveral Treaties a Peace was concluded.

But to return now, after ſo many and great Afflictions falling upon this Realm, from the firſt beginning of Queen *Marys* Reign,

Reign, wherein ſo many men, women, and children, were committed to the Flames, Impriſoned, Starved, and Exiled, driven from place to place, and diſpoiled of their Goods and Poſſeſſions, ſo many Children made Fatherleſs, and Husbands bereft of their Wives, *&c.* for the ſake of the Goſpel, and for their Conſcience ſake, many leſs ſtedfaſt forced to recant. I ſay after all the Bluſtering Storms of Perſecution, the Lord in his good time was pleaſed to look down and ſend his People a deliverance.

For on the 17th of *November* 1558. between three and four in the morning Queen *Mary* Died at her Palace of Saint *James*. And the next day Dyed Cardinal *Pool*, a man of great Learning.

As touching the manner of the Queens Death, ſome ſay ſhe Dyed of a Tinpany, others of a grief conceived, which often occaſioned her to Sigh full ſore, which her Counſel perceiving, and deſirous to know the reaſon, that they might the more readily adminiſter Conſolation to her, they requeſted her Majeſty to declare the Cauſe, asking her, if ſhe took not to Heart the abſence of the King, to whom ſhe made Anſwer, that indeed that might be one Cauſe, but

but that was not the greateſt wound, that afflicted her oppreſſed mind, nor would ſhe tell them further: But it is reported, that ſhe opened the matter more plainly to Mrs. *Riſe*, and Mrs. *Clarentius* her Women, ſaying, that ſhe took the unkindneſs of her Husband very grievouſly, but that if they would know the Cauſe of her moſt deſperate grief, when ſhe was Dead, if they Diſected her Heart, they ſhould find *Calais* there.

But concerning her Death, there are various Opinions, to relate all which would be too tedious, but thoſe that I find in approved Authors are as followeth, beſides ſuch as are above mentioned, that her Liver being overcooled by a *Mola*, and not being taken in time, caſt her into a Dropſie, which the Phyſitians term *Aſciatica*, which gave her occaſion to think ſhe had conceived by King *Philip*, when as ſhe bred nothing but her certain Death, and ſhe not obſerving a fit Diet, fell into a Feaver, which increaſing by little and little, at laſt put a Period to her Life, which Feaver at that time raged in moſt parts of *England*, and ſwept away a great number of People, ſhe lyeth Interred at *Weſtminſter*, in the midſt of the Chappel, which

which is on the *North* ſide of her Grandfather King *Henry* the Sevenths Monument, where her Siſter Queen *Elizabeth* was afterwards Buried with her, and over both by the pious Liberality of the moſt Munificent Prince King *James* (Grandfather to our now Reigning Soveraign, whom God of his Mercy protect and ſend long to Rule over us) a ſtately Monument hath been Erected.

Now to conclude as to the Reign of this Queen, after ſhe began to deſtroy the Profeſſors of the Goſpel, who were the chief next God, that advanced her to the Throne, her undertakings were altogether unſucceſsfull. What Dearths, Mortal Sickneſſes, loſſes both by Land and Sea happened? And in fine, her Reign was the ſhorteſt of any ſince the Conqueſt, except King *Richard* the Third, who proceeded in the like Cruelties againſt his Subjects, ſhe only Reigning five years, four months, and 11 days, and was cut off in the 42 year of her Age; when as her Siſter who ſucceeded her in a more mild Government, Ruled nine times as long, and Lived twice her Age.

FINIS.